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BUCHAREST REPORTS WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS IN GDR

AU131615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries took place on GDR territory and its adjacent waters in the Baltic Sea from 4-12 September.

RAUL CASTRO GIVES TOAST AT WARSAW PACT MANEUVER LUNCHEON

LD122158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Magdeburg, 12 Sep (ADN)--On behalf of the delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba, Cuban Defense Minister Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz expressed in his toast at the luncheon today thanks to Erich Honecker, the SED and the GDR National People's Army "for having invited us to such an outstanding maneuver of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact." Castro stressed that since 1965 he had had the opportunity of seeing various maneuvers in the GDR and in other countries of the Warsaw Pact states. During this time he had been able to see for himself the great upsurge and the enormous increase in quality of all the maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact states.

Castro stressed: "We, the military delegations from Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba, have learned a great deal from you. I should like to express the thoughts of all my friends when I say here that we have learned a great deal, above all, regarding policy. I witnessed these impressive maneuvers. I saw and followed the unity and cohesion of the countries taking part and their armies, as well as the method of action of the main political administrations of the forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and their politically aware actions, and I can say: We are sure of victory."

Raul Castro went on to say: "I would like to emphasize once again that such cohesion and such cooperation by the main political administrations of the Warsaw Pact armies with our political departments, too, promise certain victory. I would like to say that countries like the Mongolian People's Republic or Vietnam, which are so far from here and border China, or Cuba which lies close to the border with the United States, become even stronger together."

The working class, all the people and the GDR youth have in recent days been impressive companions to the guests at the maneuver. "I ask you to drink to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, to the central committees and their general secretaries and first secretaries of the parties of the Warsaw Pact countries, especially to our great brother, to our teacher of yesterday, today and tomorrow, the great Soviet Union."

CSSR PAPER CALLS FOR CONTINUING DETENTE ENDEAVOR

AU122114 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary signed (SN): "It Is the West's Turn Now"]

[Text] The international reaction to the speech delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Alma Ata notes in particular the passage in which he emphasized that there is no task more important for the states and nations at present than to prevent the imperialist postwar position-of-strength policy from suppressing detente and to prevent the arms race from beginning to speed up at a new, dangerous rate.

The international public was strongly impressed by his statement that the new proposals concerning missiles in Europe and the negotiations on the reduction of the numerical strength and armaments in Europe, on which the USSR awaits an answer from the representatives of the Western countries along with other proposals submitted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May, are evidence of the willingness of the USSR and the socialist countries to commence without delay negotiations about appropriate problems.

The proposals submitted by the socialist countries--The USSR, CSSR, Polish People's Republic and GDR--at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on 10 July are an example of an endeavor to achieve positive results in the negotiations that are suitable to the interests of all participating countries. They are the logical continuation of and supplement to their proposals submitted on 8 July 1978 and in the spring of 1979. Of course, even those were already a compromise and went far to meet the wishes of the Western countries. Had the proposals of the socialist countries submitted already at the beginning, 7 years ago, been accepted, the numerical strength on both sides could have been--in the course of the subsequent 3 years--reduced by 150,000 men. However, the fact remains that the Western countries never accepted the just proposals of the socialist countries. They always strived for unilateral advantages and never accepted the initiative of the socialist countries striving to "freeze" the numerical strength of troops during the negotiations. On the contrary, all Western countries considerably increased the numerical strength of their troops in central Europe. H. Brown, the American secretary of defense, himself, in his annual report to Congress on the 1981 military budget stated that the numerical strength of American troops on FRG territory alone increased by 26,000 men in the past 4 years. The socialist countries, in contrast, have not increased their numerical strength.

In response to the wishes of the Western countries that in the first stage only the numerical strength of the Soviet and American troops should be reduced, the USSR offered in 1978 to withdraw 30,000 troops against 13,000 for the Americans. In vain. The NATO countries insisted on their disproportionate demands, but the socialist countries continued their peace endeavors just the same. From last fall until 1 August 1980, the USSR unilaterally withdrew--as a grandiose gesture of good will, announced by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October 1979--20,000 of its troops and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory. It is even offering to withdraw another 20,000 troops if the United States pledges to withdraw 13,000 of its. Thus this would mean an absolute reduction by 40,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks as against 13,000 U.S. troops only--which is actually one-half of the aforementioned increase of 26,000 troops. From this thus arises a total difference of 53,000 troops in the U.S. favor! This can really no longer be belittled or even depicted as a manifestation of a "Soviet threat," with which the representatives of the most aggressive imperialist circles and the Western propaganda still operate.

Of course, the socialist countries demand guarantees. A whole 75 percent of the NATO military potential consists of troops of the other countries taking part in the Vienna negotiations; the Bundeswehr alone supplies half. Should these countries be permitted without limit to keep on increasing their military potential (and this applies, above all, to the Bundeswehr), the necessary equilibrium would be upset and the security of the socialist countries endangered. Therefore the socialist countries are proposing a limit of 900,000 troops for each bloc for the central European theater, 200,000 of which would be members of the air force. Thus, for example, should one NATO country reduce its numerical strength, another can increase it up to the total limit without, however, exceeding the 50 percent share, that is, 450,000 troops (one-half of the 900,000).

With these modified proposals the socialist countries have come to accommodate the wishes of the Western countries, a matter appreciated also by pertinent American experts. Despite this, the Western countries still have not reacted to them. They are still repeating the "argument" about the numerical superiority of Soviet troops, despite the fact that the mutual exchange of data about the numerical strength of the troops of the individual countries on 1 January 1980--realized on the initiative of the socialist countries--completely refuted that fabrication. The NATO countries are resorting to various manipulations: They count the crews of the West German Pershing missile units and the regional antiaircraft defense troops and of the NATO helicopter units as [a part of] the Air Force, but count analogous units of the socialist countries as ground units, which are therefore subject to reduction. They base their exaggerated estimates of the numerical strength of the troops of the socialist countries on knowingly incorrect additions of the local categories, for example, of the Polish seacoast defense detachment, of detachments of army engineers and construction corps of the territorial defense system of the Polish People's Republic and likewise.

The current U.S. strategic concept reveals the background of this delaying tactic: The endeavor to achieve U.S. and NATO superiority over the socialist countries, the transfer of the risk of a retaliatory strike to Western Europe and the Carter doctrine of "limited nuclear warfare." That, of course, is the unrealistic and highly dangerous path about which L.I. Brezhnev spoke. Europe's peaceful future can be ensured only by a continued relaxation of tension--political and military. The Madrid meeting of the Helsinki signatory countries should effectively contribute to that.

ALBANIAN NEWSPAPER CALLS MADRID CONFERENCE 'FARCE'

AU151625 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Farce on European Security in Madrid"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Sep (ATA)--Under the above title newspaper BASHKIMI publishes an article on the preparatory meeting of the representatives of the signatory countries to the "Helsinki card" on the so-called European security and collaboration which began its proceedings in Madrid these days.

The European reality of these recent years, the newspaper writes, has proved in the best way those conclusions of our party and government that peace and security in Europe are ensured neither through meetings nor through the numerous demagogic farces.

It is achieved only by liquidating the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Treaty blocs manipulated and directed by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists, through the withdrawal of foreign troops and bases from Europe and the aggressive fleets roaming round its waters. Further on the article says that the peoples of Europe are faced today with a reality which has nothing in common with what is called the "Helsinki card" from 1975, on, not only that no U.S. or Soviet soldier has been withdrawn from Europe, but scores of thousands of others have been added. The number of foreign troops in the West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the other European countries has increased over the recent years. The bases and armaments have been considerably increased. The NATO and Warsaw Treaty are deploying on the continent missiles with nuclear warheads. The decision of the Atlantic pact to deploy in Europe 600 "cruiser" and "Pershing-2" missiles is already known. The Soviet social imperialists have deployed in the vassal countries of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty the most up-to-date missiles. The saber-rattling through the military manoeuvres has become an everyday activity in the European countries. These days too when the apologists of the bourgeoisie and revisionism are trumpeting the profit of Madrid conference, the biggest military manoeuvres over these last 10 years are being conducted in all Europe, in the Western and Eastern ones, linked with the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Treaty blocs.

Further on the newspaper underlines that all the activities Washington and Moscow are carrying out in the framework of the conference on "European security" or those organized in the framework of the "troops reduction", "nuclear arms limitation", "the non-proliferation of mass extermination weapons" and others of the kind, are lies, smokes-screens to lower the vigilance of the peoples of that continent. The truth is that the imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, while speaking of peace and security in Europe, are preparing the war, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in conclusion.

CANADIAN MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS WITH ALIA

AU121859 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Canada--Marxist-Leninist led by Hardial Bains, Central Committee chairman, paid a friendly visit to Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The meeting took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. Both sides discussed problems of common interest. The meeting was also attended by Behar Shtylla, AWP Central Committee member.

During its stay in our country, the Canadian delegation visited several districts, industrial and agricultural enterprises and historic and cultural centers. During these visits the Canadian guests had cordial meetings with workers, cooperativists and district party cadres, and acquainted themselves with the work and efforts of our people to fulfill the tasks of socialist construction.

The delegation has left Albania for home.

LLESHI GREETS MEXICAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU151631 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to the president of the United Mexican States, Jose Lopez Portillo:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Mexico, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself, to send you cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the Mexican people. I express the conviction that the friendly relations that exist between our two countries and peoples will continue to develop in the future.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR KOSOVO

AU152025 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Nikolla Profi, president of the chamber, left for Kosovo on 15 September at the invitation of the Economic Chamber of Kosovo.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER BARCIKOWSKI

AU151803 Sofia Dmostic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is in Bulgaria on a short visit. During the cordial and friendly talks, Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the situation in Poland and on the tasks which the PZPR and the Polish Government are facing now. Certain issues connected with building socialism in the two countries and on the further development and expansion of the fraternal Bulgarian-Polish cooperation were also discussed.

Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowsky expressed gratitude for the aid which Bulgaria is rendering to Poland.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT CEREMONY AWARDING COSTA RICA'S MORA

AU121401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 4 September ceremony in Sofia, awarding Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rica's People's Vanguard Party, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mora, esteemed comrades, your visit in our socialist homeland, Comrade Mora, is a happy occasion for all of us, because this is the first time that you have visited the hospitable Bulgarian soil, and thus you will have the opportunity to be closely acquainted with the successes of our people in constructing a socialist society.

There is yet another reason which excites us and turns this meeting into a bright manifestation of international fraternity and unity between Bulgarian and Costa Rican communists. I have in mind your being awarded with the highest Bulgaria order, bearing the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of Bulgaria, noted figure of the world figure of the world communist and workers movement and tested internationalist.

For me it is especially gratifying to decorate you with the Georgi Dimitrov Order on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. You have been awarded for your contribution to the struggle against reaction, fascism and imperialism, on strengthening the friendship between the BCP and the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, and on your 70th birthday.

Bulgarian communists, our people and all of us have deep respect for you, the worthy son of Costa Rica's worker class and noted figure of the international communist and workers movement. We know that the long lasting and selfless struggle of the communists and all progressive forces of Costa Rica is closely connected with your life and your revolutionary activity. One of the founders of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, you, Comrade Mora, since its creation with communist firmness and consistence have been dedicating your forces, experience and knowledge to the triumph of peace, progress and socialism. With your tireless activity as a communist, public figure and deputy of the national congress, you have proven your loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We are living in a period of an unprecedented rejuvenating process throughout the world. The peoples are selecting and steadily marching along the road of democracy, progress and social progress. The Latin American working people are occupying a leading place in the historic duel with the forces of reaction and imperialism. For more than 20 years heroic Cuba has been constructing a new life and inspiring the fighters for freedom and independence throughout Latin America. Despite the economic blockade, threats and provocations of imperialism, Cuba has strengthened itself, developed and prospered. The Sandinista people's revolution of Nicaragua put an end to one of Latin America's bloodiest regimes and became a new example for the continent's peoples, struggling against faxcism, dictatorship and obscurantism, against imperialism and reactionary oligarchy, for democracy, progress and national independence. The struggle of El Salvador is developing. The struggle of the communists, democrats and patriots in Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti and other countries is continuing.

Costa Rica's worker class and working people, led by their communist vanguard, ever more decisively are defending their vital interests and struggling to expand their democratic rights and freedoms for real national independence and their social liberation.

We have always supported and will support the struggle of Costa Rica's communists. We have always admired their demonstrations of international fraternity and cooperation with the CPSU, BCP, the parties of other fraternal socialist countries, the international communist movement and the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

After the victory against fascism and capitalism, dear Comrade Mora, our people have been passing along a fruitful way in their development and are constructing today a developed socialist society. We are proud of the great successes of the real socialism, reached by us thanks to the BCP Marxist-Leninist policy, the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and the support of the international communist movement and all revolutionary forces throughout the world. With full justification we point at the period of socialist construction as the highest summit of the 13-centuries-long history of our state.

In the spring of 1981 the BCP will hold its 12th congress, which will determine our strategy for the next stage of the country's socioeconomic development. Communists and members of the Fatherland Front, youth and elder people, all Bulgarian working people with faith and confidence in the correctness of the party's policy and united around its Central Committee are constantly increasing their creative activity to greet the congress with even worthier acts of working heroism.

With the world situation today becoming more complicated because of imperialism's dark forces, especially the North American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, the responsibility of the separate communist units and the communist movement as a whole is constantly crowing. Together with other progressive forces and other peace-loving forces in the world, communists can and must prevent the forces of the warmongers from blocking the process of detente and returning the world to the "cold war" years.

We know that we shall best implement the legacy of the immortal Georgi Dimitrov by increasing the successes of our country, defending peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world, expanding our solidarity with the peoples of all continents struggling for freedom, independence and social justice, and by contributing to strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

There is no doubt that the traditional friendship between the BCP and the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica, for whose development you have such a great share, dear Comrade Mora, is constantly strengthening, developing and expanding in the name of the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Costa Rica and between the Bulgarian and Costa Rican peoples, and in the name or world peace, progress and socialism.

Decorating you with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, dear Comrade Mora, I want to wish you health, vigor, long life and successes in you highly responsible activity and struggle.

Congratulations!

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV; DEPARTS

Zhivkov Meeting

AU142140 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (BTA)--First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Todor Zhivkov received today Ethiopia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Gedle-Giorgis Feleke--member of the CC of the Commission on Organizing the Worker's Party in Ethiopia.

Mr. Gedle-Giorgis Feleke handed over to the Bulgarian leader a message by Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Subject of the talks were Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations and in particular the fulfillment of the agreements reached during the recent meeting of the leader of the two states.

A wide range of international matters were reviewed, connected with the problems of disarmament and detente.

Todor Zhivkov and the Ethiopian foreign minister gave special prominence to the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces to set up new bases in Africa and other parts of the world. They emphasized that these actions were a great threat to peace and security.

Identity of views was shown on all the matters discussed.

The meeting was attended by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Departure 16 Sep

AU60858 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep (BTA)--Ethiopia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Gedle-Giorgis Feleke, member of the CC of the Commission on Organizing the Worker's Party in Ethiopia, left for home today.

He arrived here on a friendly visit on September 13th; Mr Gedle-Giorgis Feleke had a meeting with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and handed over a message by Mengistu Haile Mariam to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

At the talks held in Sofia Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations and some topical international issues were dwelt upon.

Special emphasis was laid on the actions of the reactionary imperialist forces for setting up new bases in Africa and other parts of the world. It was stressed that these actions were a great threat to peace and security on the planet.

This morning Mr Gedle-Giorgis Feleke left for Romania.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Minister Petur Mladenov.

MOZAMBIQUE'S STATE SECURITY MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU151738 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, a delegation of the Ministry of State Security of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Jacinto Veloso, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Standing Political Commission and minister of state security, has arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly visit.

INDIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS CHAIRMAN ON VISIT

AU131707 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 13 Sep (BTA)--The Chairman of the House of Commons of the Indian Parliament Bal Ram Jakhar was on a visit here, September 8 through 13, at the invitation of the First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Todor Zhivkov.

At the talks held between the two a high assessment was given to Bulgaro-Indian relations. The trends of further all-round development of economic cooperation between the two states were outlined. Mr. Bal Ram Jakhar also had business meetings with member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP Grisha Filipov. A review was made of the fulfillment of the documents signed and the agreements reached during the visit of the Bulgarian governmental delegation to India at the end of June this year. They discussed the possibilities for expanding production, techno-scientific and trade cooperation in a number of new aspects and fields.

The chairman of the House of Commons of the Indian Parliament also had talks with National Assembly Chairman Vladimir Bonev.

It is emphasized in a communique released for the press that all meetings and talks have proceeded in an atmosphere of extreme warmth and absolute mutual understanding.

AFGHAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

Arrival 14 Sep

AU142117 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (BTA)--An Afghan delegation led by Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Fazel Rahim Momand, chairman of the Afghan side of the Joint Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission, arrived here today.

The delegation will attend the first session of the commission opening in Sofia tomorrow.

Talks Begin

AU151636 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep (BTA)--The first session of the Bulgaro-Afghan Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation began its work here today. The commission will discuss the condition of bilateral economic relations and the prospects to this cooperation. The possibilities for increasing trade, the fulfillment of the credit agreements between the two states, the possibilities for setting up joint ventures and the problems of bank cooperation will be reviewed.

At the plenary session gratitude was expressed to the BCP and Bulgaria for the timely backing extended to the Afghan revolution.

The session is headed by the co-chairmen of the commission Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry of Bulgaria, and Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Afghanistan.

IRAQI DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Plenary Session

AU121849 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 12 Sep (BTA)--The twelfth session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee began its work here today. At the plenary session a review was made of the development of economic relations between the two states. Discussion began on the specific economic tasks to be solved next year in the field of trade (the 1979 bilateral trade amounted to nearly 100 million dollars), the agriculture, industry, construction, geological prospecting, science and technology.

Heads of the Bulgarian and the Iraqi delegation to the session are the committee co-chairmen Khristo Khristov--minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and 'Amir Mahdi--minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Iraq.

Bozhinov Meeting

AU121900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, chairman of the Iraqi side of the Bulgarian-Iraqi joint committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The talk was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint committee.

Ruse Okrug Visit

AU131759 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] 'Amir Mahdi, leader of the Iraqi delegation to the 12th session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, who is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Ruse Okrug today. He was accompanied by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, the guests visited [word indistinct] of the Lenin agroindustrial complex in Ivanovo Village and the agroindustrial complex in the Slivo Pole Village.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU081520 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)--First secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov have wired congratulations to secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Kim Il-song and to Premier of the Administration Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Yi Chong-ok on the 32nd anniversary of the proclamation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The message reads in part: "The Korean people have waged a long and heroic struggle for freedom and national independence. Crucial role for the victory of this struggle played the defeat of the Japanese troops by the glorious Soviet Army. The proclamation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic was an event of paramount importance in Korea's history--the first state of workers and peasants was founded on the Korean peninsula, which steadily started on the road of socialist construction.

For the brief historical period passed the industrious Korean people led by the Workers's Party of Korea and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have carried out radical revolutionary reforms in the economy and social life and have turned the Korean People's Democratic Republic into a socialist state with developed industry and agriculture. Today the workers in the DPRK mark their national day in an atmosphere of high labour upsurge for pre-term fulfillment of the targets of the country's economic development and worthy meeting of the 6th congress of the Worker's Party of Korea.

The Bulgarian people are sincerely happy with the successes of the fraternal Korean people in the socialist construction and express their solidarity with their struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the territory of South Korea and for the peaceful, democratic unification of their fatherland.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the people of our two parties, in the name of the common struggle for the victory of the great cause of socialism and communism".

BCP CONGRATULATES TURKISH CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU101945 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Sep (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party on its 60th anniversary.

The Bulgarian communists appreciate the contribution your party is making to the common efforts of all the democratic and peaceful forces at preserving the process of detente, for further strengthening the positions of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world, reads the telegram.

Further on the telegram expresses the deep conviction of the Bulgarian Communist Party that the actions of the Turkish Communist Party aimed at unity and solidarity of the working class, for the realization of close and lasting unity of action of all the Marxist-Leninist and democratic forces in friendly Turkey will be crowned with new great successes in the popular masses' struggle for national independence, democracy and socia-economic progress.

ZHIVKOVA, CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPART FOR GREECE

AU151629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation left for the Republic of Greece today.

The delegation is headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee of culture and BCP Central Committee Politburo member.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Culture Department, by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by deputy chairmen of the Committee of Culture.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVIC ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS OPENS IN SOFIA

AU151920 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Sofia, 15 Sep (BTA)--The Fourth International Slav Archaeology Congress opened here today. About 300 scholars from 15 countries of Europe and America and more than 100 Bulgraian archaeologists are attending the congress the theme of which is: "The Role of Slav States in the Development of Europe's Material and Spiritual Culture".

Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, read a message of greetings to the delegates on behalf of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

BCP POLITBURO ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION CAMPAIGN

AU142100 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP notes with deep satisfaction that the decision on convening the 12th BCP Congress was responded to with great political and working upsurge by the communists and all the workers.

United and solidarity around the Bulgarian Communist Party, the workers, the entire people, respond to the decision on holding the party congress with warm approval, with a fresh flux of creative power and energy, with determination to work efficiently to obtain high results in the work, for a further economic and social flourishing of our motherland, reads the decision of the politburo of the CC of the BCP.

The congress will open new vistas to the further development and improvement of the political system of the socialist society, of socialist democracy in Bulgaria. It will mark a period of profound qualitative changes in the development of our socialist economy, of a consistent and all-round application of the new economic approach and the new economic mechanism, it will outline the way of a speeded-up industrial transfer of the modern, highest techno-scientific achievements, for a steady rise of the public labour efficiency, it will give an impetus to the further carrying through of the party course for high effectiveness and high quality.

On this basis the congress will outline new important measures for raising the people's living standards, for a still fuller and complex meeting of their material and cultural needs, for affirming the socialist way of life and for many-sided development of the personality.

The congress will develop further the principled, constructive and consistent foreign policy of our country, will confirm her stable aherence to the world socialist community, the indestructible Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, proletarian internationalism and our backing to the world revolutionary process and to all progressive forces in the world.

It is reported that accounts for new labour successes are reaching the Central BCP Committee every day. The days till the congress are declared urgent, a pre-congress emulation is launched, pledges are given for utilizing new, extra reserves for a preterm fulfillment of the target-oriented 1980-plans, for the 7th five-year planning period and the first quarter of 1981.

Already more than 34,000 best-working individuals and 2,953 teams have submitted their reports on fulfilled five-year-period targets, and 247 front-rankers--on output produced twice as much than that planned for the 7th five-year period. The members of the "eighth five-year period" clubs continuously grow in number.

Highly appreciating the great activity and upsurge of the workers, the backing and absolute trust of the working class, the farm workers and the people's intelligentsia to the party April policy, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP shows deep gratitude and approval of their initiatives creative daring, the boldness and labour of everyone and appeals to the communists, the members of the Young Communist League, the united farmers, the trade union members, Fatherland-Fronters, workers, farm workers, research workers and specialists, the culture figures, soldiers and commanders of the armed forces, the entire people, for a mass-scale pre-congress socialist emulation, on a broad nation-wide movement to fulfill the motto: "Each Work-Team Meeting Worthily the 12th Congress of the BCP".

TODOROV VISITS KYUSTENDIL OKRUG 12 SEPTEMBER

AU121925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Kyustendil Okrug today. A meeting of the bureau members of the okrug party committee was held at the headquarters of the party committee jointly with the members of the local People's Council Executive Committee. The session was attended by Comrade Stanko Todorov.

Stanko Dimitrov, first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug Party Committee read a report on the socioeconomic development of the okrug during the last 8 months of this year. He stressed that the local industry is successfully fulfilling the 8-months plan. The efforts of the working people are now concentrating on the successful accomplishment of their tasks assigned by the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the government, Comrade Stanko Todorov expresssed his satisfaction at the work of the okrug party organization and at the successes achieved during the period of this year which has elapsed. He pointed out the necessity of fully mobilizing all efforts and reserves for the successful implementation of this year's program along all indexes and for a worthy celebration of the 12th BCP Congress.

Accompanied by Stanko Dimitrov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, and Andrey Savov, chairman of the local People's Council, Comrade Stanko Todorov visited the chemical-pharmaceutical plant and its expanded workships in the city of Stanke Dimitrov, and was briefed on the production of this plant. The questions of exploitation and construction of new coal mining plants of the economic mining-energy combine in Bobov Dol and the fruit production in the superintensive orchard of the Dragovishtitsa Village agroindustrial complex were also discussed by Comrade Stanko Todorov and the local leaders.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS HOLDS CELEBRATION

AU151912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] A celebration marking the day of the employees attached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs was held at the Kirkov Hall in Sofia. Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee; leaders of public, political and mass organizations; deputy ministers; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army attended the celebration. Jacinto Veloso, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Standing Political Commission and minister of state security of Mozambique, was also present.

Col Gen Dimitur Stoilov, deputy minister of internal affairs, read a report emphasizing the contribution of the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the defense of the socialist revolution and its achievements, to safeguarding the country's security, to creating the new socialist way of life, to (?meeting) the party's high requirements and to perfecting the work of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

POLISH PARTY OFFICIAL OLSZOWSKI PAYS BRIEF VISIT

LD151900 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep (CETEKA)--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received on Monday Stefan Olszowksi, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, who arrived here at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

During a cordial comradely meeting, attended also by Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, information was exchanged on the situation in the two fraternal parties and countries, and the further deepening of their cooperation was discussed. It was agreed that the necessary conditions were created for successful development of bilateral relations in all spheres.

Later in the day, Stefan Olszowski left for home.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU132112 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 80 p 1

[CTK report: "On DPRK National Day"]

[Text] Prague, 8 September (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, and to DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the DPRK National Day--the 32d anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of your country's National Day--the 32d anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation, we are sending to you, the Central Committee of the KWP, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK State Administration Council and to all people of the DPRK cordial greeting and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR government and the CSSR people as well as in our own name.

The Czechoslovak people value the results achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the KWP in the construction of their country and in the construction endeavor for the fulfillment of the goals of the second 7-year plan of the national economy's development.

We are convinced that the friendship and mutual cooperation between our two parties and the CSSR and the DPRK will continue to develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Korean people, in the interest of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, to the benefit of peace and progress throughout the world.

We wish you and all Korean people new successes in the construction of socialism in your country and in the endeavor for a peaceful unification of your fatherland on democratic basis.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Central Trade Union Council have sent congratulations to their counterparts.

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH SYRIA BEGIN IN PRAGUE

LD151646 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep (CETEKA)--Talks between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, and a delegation of the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria, led by its chairman, 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, opened here Monday with information on the two trade unions' activities.

Karel Hoffmann spoke about the share of Czechoslovak trade unions in the country's economic and social development.

'Izz ad-Din talked about the participation of Syrian trade unionists in the development of Syrian economy. In the last few years, the participation of workers in the management of factories has increased. Housing and consumer cooperations are being established which help remove the last remains of exploitations, he said.

The two sides appreciated the relations of the two organizations, and came out for their further extension. They stressed the importance of international class solidarity.

BILAK, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN CULTURE GALA

LD160526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The Days of Cuban Culture in Czechoslovakia were opened Monday night by a gala performance in Prague's Tyl Theatre, attended by Czechoslovak cultural personalities.

The concert was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party; and Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Antonio Nunez Jimenez, head of the Cuban delegation, expressed the conviction that better mutual knowledge of the two national cultures will help deepen the ideological unity of the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples. The Days of Cuban Culture are an event demonstrating the firm friendship and solidarity linking Czechoslovakia and Cuba, he said.

Czech Deputy Minister of Culture Josef Svagera said in the opening speech that Socialist Cuba is a firm member of the socialist community and active in the struggle for peace and socialism. He described Cuban culture as revolutionary, optimistic and militant, drawing upon folk traditions but inbued with the spirit of present-day life.

The program included performances by the Cuban national dance ensemble Conjunto Nacional de Espectaculos, singer Omara Portuondo, guitarist Matin Rojas, and the groups Opus 13 and Manguare.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN GREECE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Jablonsky's 5-day official visit to Greece which began on 9 September, see the Greece section of the 15 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INDRA ADDRESSES SOKOLOV WORKERS ON MINERS DAY

Shortcomings Require Attention

LD080500 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The best workers in mines, electric power stations, gas works, coal dressing plants and other workplaces of the branch met in Sokolov today at the statewide celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers. The celebrations are being attended by a party and government delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

After a speech by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power, who assessed last year in the mining industry, those present were greeted by Comrade Alois Indra who said among other things:

[Begin Indra recording] Among the millions of working people of our country miners and all branches, power industry workers, workers in the gas industry and in geological research occupy an exceptionally honorable place. This has also been expressed by the proclamation of Miners' Day when their calling, as first among all professions, obtained an exceptional social recognition. This is how it was expressed by Klement Gottwald 31 years ago at a ceremonial meeting in the historic Vladislav Hall of Prague Castle. Since then Miners' Day, and later also the Day of Power Workers, has been year after year a holiday during which results achieved are examined and future tasks set. And it is not a holiday of miners and power workers alone. It is an opportunity for our entire socialist society to express to them their thanks and respect. After all, everyone knows that coal, electricity and gas are the basic prerequisites of the development of the national economy and of all civilized life. And in our conditions the work of all miners extracting ores and nonore materials has a no less important place.

But words of thanks go beyond your holiday. Society shows a constant interest in your work. You know full well that the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government deal with your branches with exceptional concern. We allocate enormous financial and material means for the development of mining and energy. We see to it that new mines and energy projects equipped with modern technology--which wholly alters the character of your work, reduces physical effort but, at the same time, requires much greater specialized knowledge--are being constructed to a required extent. This is closely linked with care for working people who remain the decisive factor. This is borne out by the living standards of miners and power workers in the broadest meaning of the word, by their social security as well as the results achieved in care for their health and for their working and living environment.

Miners and power workers, who these days celebrate their holiday, understand the needs of the society, excel at working selflessly, literally daily overcome serious difficulties, and try to fulfil honorably tasks that are not easy. Comrade Minister Ehrenberger in great detail, in the name of all miners and power workers, presented the accounts for the last miners' year. You can be justly proud of the results achieved. But it is good that on this festive day too you do not shut your eyes before the existing shortcomings, you know where the shoe pinches, you do not conceal that there are spots where things creak. Such a critical approach remains always and everywhere the basic condition for a successful overcoming of all weak spots. After all, work does not succeed everywhere in the same way, not everybody deserves praise and thanks, not everybody can celebrate Miners' and Power Industry Workers Day with a clear conscience.

On a national scale it is, of course, difficult to assess each enterprise, each working collective, let alone each and every individual. But it will be good if you do so without embarrassment and in a very principled manner in each enterprise, at individual workplaces, even in the small working groups. And the less ill-conceived the comradeship and more principled the criticisms, the more advantegeous it will be for every collective and for the whole society. [end recording]

Review of Energy Consumption

LD080542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Alois Indra addressed the festive meeting in Sokolov. We have recorded the following from this speech:

[Begin Indra recording] Comrades, it has been said many times that for volume of extracted coal per capita we rank in one of the front places in the world and for volume of generated electric power we also do not sit shamefacedly in a corner. Unfortunately, compared with industrially advanced countries, the consumption of both is too high. In many cases we can rightly speak about inadmissible waste. At the same time, however, such a comparison reveals possibilities for great savings, or in other words, the rationalization of the consumption of fuels and power.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and the government have adopted a stand with a view to last year's bitter experiences and tasks set for the winter 1979-1980. The first weeks and months of last year taught us a lesson indeed. However, the difficulties of that time have also supplied us with a number of good experiences. Thanks to good ideas and devoted work of our people we have managed to do a lot of good things which we had not managed to push through for many years despite all the resolutions and pledges. True, this was not done without some steps which did not make consumers very happy, but they were necessary and they have proved to be effective.

Another winter has come, we have managed to deal with it passably and now there are already enough signals that we have forgotten; above all large-scale consumers, some of whom are beginning to be indifferent again. A proof of this is, for example, the fact that in the first 5 months of this year industrial production grew by 4.2 percent but consumption of electric power grew by 7.8 percent. Someone can say that this comparison with the same period of last year is not convincing enough, but the continuing uneven consumption of electric power and above all its nonutilization in second and third shifts cannot be disputed.

Despite all the existing unevenness, the Central Committee of the CPCZ and the government appreciated the results which you have, thanks to your efforts, achieved in the supplies to large-scale consumers, above all thermal power stations. It is very important that the thermal power stations be ready and can fulfil our plans but also important is the corresponding temperature in houses. Supplies are not important for the large-scale consumers only. Small-scale consumers' needs should not be underestimated, above all the needs of citizens who depend on solid fuels. People very critically compare the reports on the fulfilment of your plans when at the same time they receive an insufficient quantity of coal and often of unsuitable quality. Citizens make many remarks about the activity of the coal suppliers: They note cases of favoritism often linked with bribery, the inconsiderate attitude toward the satisfaction of socially and medically justified needs of people, the dishonesty which is demonstrated by cheating of consumers and so on.

A great part of the responsibility for this rests on national committees at all levels which have to make use of good experiences, above all to safeguard even territorial supplies. The removal of the existing abuses must be the subject of attention of relevant specialized control bodies, including committees of people's control. The resolute solution is to be found above all in the production of fuels of quality suitable for citizens. I mean above all the investigation of possiblities of increased production of quality, I repeat, quality briquettes. And as you, obviously, cannot increase the share of graded coal, there is no other way but for large-scale consumers to create organizational and technological prerequisites for burning so-called lesser quality fuels. I would like to note with appreciation the fact that here, in Sokolov, they have good experiences in comradely cooperation with the brown coal fileds here and Tisova power station.

In other words, we all have to take care that with really high extraction of coal our citizens do not freeze in apartments, that there is enough heat in hospitals, nursery, primary and other schools.

Attack on U.S. Policy

AU131531 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts from speech delivered by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on the occasion of the celebration of the Day of Miners and Power Engineers, in Sokolov on 6 September--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] IN RECENT MONTHS WE HAVE BEEN LIVING AND WORKING IN A VERY COMPLEX, TO PUT IT OPENLY, AGGRAVATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. The most aggressive NATO circles, particularly the leading representatives of the United States, are responsible for this. The successes of socialism, the victories of the national liberation movements, the growing strength of progress and the deepening general crisis of the capitalist society are rightly making them uneasy.

At first sight it seems that the current master of the White House wants to present himself to voters at any price as a strong man who defends the interests of America and, as he adds, of the whole "free world." But, of course, things are much more serious because the most reactionary circles serving the military-industrial complex are striving for the United States to become a wavering and very unreliable partner in international relations. NATO answered the endeavors of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to spread the policy of detente also in the military sphere with systematically increased military budgets.

THE WORLD IS UNDER OBLIGATION, ABOVE ALL, TO THE SOVIET UNION, ITS ECONOMIC AND MILITARY STRENGTH, ITS DELIBERATE PATIENCE AND ADMIRABLE TENACITY IN ASSERTING A PEACEFUL POLICY, FOR THE FACT THAT THESE ARSONISTS HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN IMPLEMENTING THEIR MONSTROUS PLANS. The Soviet Union and its allies will not let themselves be provoked, and attempts to negotiate with them from a "position of strength" are doomed to fail. The Warsaw Pact member states support the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and ever anew show that only one smooth path leads to the salvation of the mankind: the strengthening of peace, mutually advantageous cooperation among states and nations in all spheres, the creation of a climate of trust, halting the feverish arms race and gradually disarming while maintaining the equal security of all countries.

THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ALLIES ARE NOT ALONE, THEIR PROPOSALS--DESPITE THE ANGRY BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA--FIND GREAT RESPONSE AMONG BROAD MASSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD; THEY ARE SUPPORTED BY IMMENSE PROGRESSIVE AND PEACE FORCES AND ARE BEING TAKEN SERIOUSLY ALSO BY REALISTICALLY THINKING WESTERN STATESMEN. We are profoundly convinced that mankind will not let "hawks" of NATO foist their criminal plans on it, that peace will be defended for the present and future generations. We are proud of not watching this historical struggle passively, proud of actively supporting the tenacious peace efforts of the Soviet Union and of standing on the right side of the barricade. This is attested to by our state's diplomatic activity; every one of us contributes to it by his work, by strengthening the moral-political unity of our people, by active support of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front. The more successfully we cope with the task of socialist construction, the more united we will be, the more effectively we will participate in the final victory of common sense and in the preservation and strengthening of peace.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS W. BOHEMIAN MINERS MEETING

LD140306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A festive meeting of miners of the West Bohemian coal mines concern was held today, attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, in Zbuch near Plzen. The miners were awarded the Banner of Soviet Miners a week ago.

Workers of the concern overfulfilled the plan last year by 2 percent, increasing coal extraction by almost 28,000 tons. It was above all for this success that the Banner of Soviet Miners was awarded, for the second time in this 5-year plan, to the collective of the West Bohemian mines. In addition, as the best enterprises of the Kladno coal mines concern, it was awarded in the second quarter of this year the Banner of Krasnoyarsk Miners. Awards were also presented to the best individuals.

The miners were greeted, on the occasion of celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Workers, by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council. He thanked them for their efforts so far and expressed conviction that they would continue to overfulfill plans of the extraction of coal for the benefit of the national economy.

MINISTER REVIEWS SHORTCOMINGS IN ENERGY PRODUCTION

AU121421 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 5 September on page 3 carries a 250-word CTK report entitled "Interview with Minister V. Ehrenberger; Increasing Demands in Energy." The report quotes from an interview given by V. Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, at an unnamed date and place to CTK "prior to the approaching statewide celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Workers." Ehrenberger is quoted as saying that the past year was "a period of great strain" and that "it is true that we cannot be satisfied with all results achieved. The most burdensome problems that we are solving," according to the minister, "lies in the coal industry, primarily in the quarry operations of the North Bohemian brown coal basin, where the underfulfillment of extraction plans represents more than 1.5 million tons of coal." The minister is also reported as stating that "there also exist shortcomings in organizational and management work," but that "in the latest period the electrification system has become fully stabilized," thus ensuring smooth power deliveries. In speaking of the gas situation, the minister is reported as saying that the newly built underground gas reservoirs have raised the accumulation of reserves and now allow deliveries to consumers without any restrictive measures, particularly since the "highly dynamic natural gas imports from the USSR" have become a "stabilizing factor" in the CSSR's gas system.

CPCZ DEPARTMENT HEAD REVIEWS FUEL, POWER SITUATION

AU121419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Milan Povolny, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Fuel and Energy: "The Republic Needs Coal and Power; Society Appreciates the Devoted Work of Miners and Power Engineering Workers"]

[Excerpts] In the present 5-year plan it has been possible to achieve a number of positive results in fulfilling tasks to develop the fuel and power base. The domestic brown coal and lignite extraction, which stagnated throughout the preceding 5-year pla[illegible] will increase by approximately 10 million tons in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, particularly due to the miners' initiative and their devoted work on nonworking days. The task of putting a further 3,500-4,000 megawatts of electric power output into operation will be overfulfilled. In cooperation with the Soviet Union, two blocks of the V-1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice have already been commissioned, becoming a reliable and stabilizing element of our electric power grid. The common project of the socialist countries--the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline in the USSR--has been completed, as was the system of transit gas pipelines in the CSSR, which will enable us to ensure a striking increase of natural gas deliveries.

As of last year, the power system of the European CEMA countries has been linked with the unified power grid in the USSR. The total installed output of this interlinked power grid--roughly 300,000 megawatts--establishes the possibility to enhance the reliability and functioning of the power grids of all participating states, and thus also of our own.

Our geological research workers have been able to check the southern part of the Ostrava-Karvina basin in the Frenstat area for a new raw material base, where more than half a billion tons of coal reserves have been evaluated; another black coal base in the Slansko area is to replace the present extraction facilities in the Kladno area in the 1990's. Further research into deposits is going on in the areas around Stefanov, Zitavsky Zaliv, Dolna Lehota and the northern and western parts of the South Slovak coal basin.

Quite a few difficulties and shortcomings accompany the extremely exacting and complicated tasks of developing the fuel-power base. The permanently increasing fuel and power consumption is creating a tense fuel-power balance. The gravest problems are in coal extraction. This year the plan has been underfulfilled by more than 1.5 million tons. This nonfulfillment is influenced most by shortfalls in the North Bohemian brown coal basin despite the slight overfulfillment of planned tasks in other coal basins.

The problems of the North Bohemian brown coal basin have also negatively affected our provisions for resources in graded coal. This year like last, there has been a tenseness in the supplies of graded coal, making it imperative to purposefully handle this fuel in every region and district.

The present situation in fuel and power resources, as well as in the rational use of fuel and power, yields no reason for complacency. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium demands that all ministries, central bodies, economic production units and national committees approach responsibly the preparations for next winter.

The CPCZ Central Committee has also placed extraordinary emphasis on implementating a more resolute course in reducing fuel and power consumption, because the consumption of primary resources of standard fuel in the Sixth 5-Year Plan will increase by roughly 12 million tons; this is less than envisaged but the rate of reducing on power consumption is slowing down compared with the increasing creation of the national income and the last 5-year plan. In this respect the strategic task set by the 15th CPCZ Congress--to raise the effectiveness of the national economy--is not being fulfilled satisfactorily. The extent of savings of fuel and power as well as of the best value received from them throughout the reproduction process is insufficient.

TU OFFICIAL ON SHORTCOMINGS IN MINING, ENERGY SECTOR

AU121417 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Oldrich Bogner, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Mining and Power Industry: "The End of the Miners' Year"]

[Excerpt] We cannot be satisfied with the drop of production in mines--which even last year we did not succeed in halting--and with the insufficient utilization of the capacities of extraction machinery in strip mines. Many problems persist in supplier-consumer relations, regular supple of railroad cars and the observance of the quality and deadlines of deliveries necessary for the extraction of coal and earth.

The coal extraction itself is highly demanding and risky work. It is an everyday struggle with nature which does not gladly bare its secrets and is often treacherous. If that is accompanied by other subjective difficulties in the form of inadequate organization of work and cooperation with suppliers and by delays in deadlines and the quality of deliveries, then even an honest initiative and selflessness of personnel is very often not capable of making up for these shortcomings. These shortcomings have a particularly negative impact on the necessary development of the fuel and energy base, that is, on capital construction.

Even though we succeeded earlier this year, at 16 vital projects in concluding associated socialist pledges between employees of the investor, the general supplier and other organizations, the results achieved in capital construction thus far are not in proportion to the efforts made. With the exception of the Jiri mine in Sokolov, the Darkov mine in Karvina and the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant, the progress on the rest of the vital projects was absolutely unsatisfactory. The fact that we are fulfilling capital construction at more than 100 percent from the viewpoint of financial volume does not change a thing in the matter.

Ensuring the necessary pace and quality of capital investment projects such as the construction of the Dukovany nuclear powerplant or the North Bohemian [brown coal] basin and other projects is a must for smoothly supplying the national economy and the entire society [with energy] in the next 5-year plan. It is necessary that the trade union organizations of all enterprises that decide jointly about construction and smooth supplies realize this fact. After all, there is nothing more expensive for our society than a lack of fuel and energy for its needs. So far we do not have such a state of affairs. On the contrary, the stockpiles of fuels and the preparedness of the power sector for the upcoming winter are now better than in last year's corresponding period. However, already today we must think not only about the coming year but about the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan.

REPORTAGE ON SRV FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER VISIT

Honecker Meeting

LD151426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)--The GDR stands firmly alongside Vietnam in the struggle for the preservation of peace and national independence and against foreign attempts at interference and threats, in overcoming the consequences of the war and in the building of the material-technical basis of socialism. This assurance was given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State today to the foreign affairs minister of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who is paying an official friendship visit to the GDR.

During their talk, Erich Honecker paid tribute to Vietnam's historic achievements in the struggle for national independence, peace and social progress in the 35 years since its founding. He said that the Vietnamese people, led by its battle-hardened Communist Party, is registering great achievements in the creation of the material-technical foundations of socialism.

Erich Honecker and Nguyen Co Thach agreed that mutual relations had strengthened in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation of 4 December 1977. Nguyen Co Thach expressed Vietnam's gratitude for the GDR's extensive solidarity support. They both emphasized the importance of the joint struggle of the states of the socialist community for peace, detente and disarmament, especially so in view of the aggravated international situation. Imperialist and hegemonist forces are trying to achieve military supremacy and are heating up the arms race. This must be resolutely opposed.

Erich Honecker and Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the GDR and Vietnam, will continue to contribute actively to the preservation of peace, the continuation of the process of detente and the struggle for disarmament. Erich Honecker praised Vietnam's constructive proposals for an improvement of the complicated situation in Southeast Asia.

Stoph Meeting

LD160104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2018 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Monday the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for a friendly talk. The two sides said that the fraternal cooperation between the two states in realizing the treaty on friendship and cooperation had developed successfully. The political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations had attained a high level and new dimensions, and constantly greater importance is attached to the cooperation in important economic areas.

Willi Stoph and Nguyen Co Thach underlined that the joint efforts by the two countries in realizing the long-term plans on economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the 1981-85 period would contribute toward the deepening of bilateral relations and beyond that consolidation of the positions of socialism, towards unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO DPRK

LD091326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN)--"The people of the GDR are filled with real pleasure at the successes that have been achieved by the Korean working people in socialist construction." These sentiments are expressed in a state telegram signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to mark the 32d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The GDR supports the efforts of the Korean people to permanently safeguard peace in Korea and to achieve a peaceful, democratic solution of the Korean question. "The same applies to the just demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea."

Honecker and Stoph express the firm conviction that "the friendly cooperation of our two parties, states and peoples will, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, continue to develop and be consolidated in the joint struggle for socialism and against imperialism.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS TURKISH CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU131543 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, ADN--The SED Central Committee has sent to the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party the following greeting address that is signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker:

On the 60th anniversary of the Turkish Communist Party I convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself, cordial congratulations and fraternal military greetings.

Faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, the communists of Turkey have courageously struggled for 60 years for a happy future for their country's working people, for peace, democracy and national independence. Being illegal since 1922, the Turkish Communist Party is waging a sacrificing struggle against oppression and persecution of its members. Despite all types of repeated bans and persecutions, new fighters for the just cause of the workers class have joined its ranks during the decades of its difficult struggle.

Because of its consistent Marxist-Leninist policy, the Turkish Communist Party is enjoying a high reputation among the working people in Turkey and in the international workers movement. Although it is the only communist party in Europe that is still compelled to operate in deep illegality, it has developed into a weighty force in Turkey's political life through the courage, discipline and devotion of its members. Millions of communists throughout the world are standing firmly at its side and support in solidarity the resolute demand of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties for legalization of the Turkish Communist Party.

Linked in fraternal solidarity with the Turkish Communist Party, the SED is sympathetically following the unrelenting struggle of the party for the implementation of the lofty aims of the national and democratic movement of Turkey.

Full of satisfaction we declare that the traditionally close and fraternal relations between the SED and the Turkish Communist Party are developing well on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

The SED wishes the Turkish Communist Party new successes in strengthening its unity and cohesion in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, national independence and social progress.

STOPH CONGRATULATES PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG

LD112158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of his nomination.

STOPH MEETS WITH USSR POWER MINISTER NEPOROZHNIY

LD160106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)--The program concerning specialization and cooperation of the GDR and USSR national economies until 1990 forms a good foundation for the successful development of relations in the two states' power industry sectors. This was affirmed by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, who is in Berlin to attend a meeting of the power industry working group of the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission.

The two sides paid tribute to the high level of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the power industry sector.

ADN REPORTS ON BERLIN PRESS CONFERENCE BY PLO'S QADDUMI

LD091354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN)--The talks with responsible GDR politicians have made clear the identical positions of the PLO and the GDR. This was stressed in a press interview in Berlin today given by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the end of his 4-day official visit to the GDR. The PLO politician confirmed that the GDR is firmly at the side of the Palestinian people in their just struggle and consistently supports their efforts to realize their legitimate rights and to found an independent Palestinian state.

Faruq Qaddumi emphasized that the GDR and the PLO resolutely condemn the recent Israeli attacks on South Lebanon and the Palestinian camps there, as well as the continued terror carried on by the Israeli rulers against the population in the occupied Arab territories.

Faruq Qaddumi said the United States is responsible for the increase of international tension in the world and in particular in the Middle East. He said that the setting-up of military bases all over the world and particularly in some Arab states by the United States is a blow aimed against the international policy of detente. As a result of this policy of the United States the aggressor Israel felt encouraged to carry out fresh hostile actions against the Palestinian resistance, against Lebanon and against the population in the occupied areas. The Palestinian politician linked this antidetente policy with the NATO decision to base new nuclear missiles in a series of West European states, for example in the FRG.

The Arab front of steadfastness plays a particular role in warding off imperialist and Zionist plots against the Palestinian people and the Arab states, Faruq Qaddumi went on to say. The PLO has been able effectively to coordinate its policy towards the imperialist and Zionist forces, especially after the signing of the Camp David agreement.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS BACKGROUND OF TURKISH COUP

DW151103 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1347 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Hermann Burkhardt Commentary]

[Text] The coup d'etat in which the military leadership took over in Turkey on Friday did not come all of a sudden. General Evren, chief of the general staff who now chairs the ruling National Security Council, had threatened as early as 29 August that the strong arm of the armed forces would act against the traitors who want to destroy the national government and national integrity.

The situation in Turkey has not improved in the meantime. The conservative Demirel government, in power since November, was unable to achieve an economic upswing and fight political terror, which in the course of the last 5 years has resulted in 5,000 dead, with 2,000 of them dying since Demirel took over. The result of the terror is the spread of mass misery. Every fifth person of the 43 million Turks is unemployed. Only 40 percent of the industrial capacity is being exploited. The inflation rate is over 100 percent. It has become almost impossible to rule the country, for half a year parliament has been unable to elect a new president or even pass bills because no majority could be achieved.

More decisive, however, is the fact that since the Iranian revolution, Turkey has been exposed to the extraordinary political pressure of the United States and other NATO forces, because its military-strategic significance has grown along with President Carter's international confrontation policy. Turkey has had to make concessions to its NATO partners. First the military pact between the United States and Turkey was restored. Then the military bases were taken over again by the U.S. Army. Eventually Washington was able to arrange for U.S. U-2 espionage planes to overfly Turkey.

It is clear that the uncertain situation in Turkey was feared by the American military as much as by their Turkish NATO partner. Therefore some foreign reports on the coup give cause to stop and think about the role the United States and other NATO powers may play in this connection. The French news agency AFP reports that the coup d'etat took place immediately after the beginning of NATO maneuvers in eastern Thrace, where soldiers from the United States and the Bundeswehr also took part. The date of these maneuvers was moved up. Originally they were to begin on 6 October. Second, the London TIMES was informed about coup plans in Ankara because it wrote with the prophetic wisdom of Western gazettes that it was now the turn for Turkey to experience a military putsch.

It is also interesting that the first reports on the coup d'etat came from Washington. The fact that Turkes, the leader of the rightist extremist and neofascist national movement was the only party leader to escape arrest by the military, indicates that he had been warned. Turkes' good relations with U.S. intelligence services, however, have been stressed repeatedly by the Turkish press.

It will soon be seen how much the United States and other NATO forces were involved in the Ankara coup, as they were in Greece in 1967. In any case, the Hamburg young socialists were quite right in protesting against the fact that the arms assistance financed and supported by the Federal Government was used for eliminating democratic liberties in Turkey.

GERSTNER VIEWS WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION, OTHER ISSUES

DW151347 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, I wish you a good Sunday. There is reason to cast a glance today on topical economic developments all over the world in the aftermath of the 11th special UN session which came to a close yesterday. It dealt with international economic developments, and the picture drawn at this official world forum on the international economy was everything but rosy. The majority of countries are faced with great economic difficulties. Price explosions in the field of raw materials, which continue to take place, the cost of the arms race and artificial trade barriers entail foreign trade deficits, high indebtedness, decreasing growth rates and declining real wages. Particularly hard hit in this are the developing countries.

The problems of one's own national economy, dear listeners, cannot be seen separately from the further deteriorating world economy. One has to place one's own economy in the international context, because otherwise there would be false assessments of one's own position. This is why I would like to recall some aspects of the UN special session. A prominent part was played by the demand of the developing countries for a new international economic order in which relations between countries can develop in a more just manner. The demand for a new international economic order was also raised emphatically some time ago at the conference of nonaligned countries in Havana.

The UN special session pointed out that notwithstanding all the measures taken in the sixties and seventies, the gap between the industrial states and the developing countries has become bigger rather than smaller. An outstanding example of this is Turkey where the catastrophic economic situation has paved the way for a military coup. A number of other countries are not far from bankruptcy. A large number of speakers from developing countries accused the capitalist states at this world forum of exploiting the developing countries today even more than during colonial times. This is a strong reproach, which may be something new for many of you, dear listeners, but that is how things actually are. UNCTAD, a UN organization, has figured out that the capitalist countries are realizing roughly $100 million annually in profits from the developing countries. This is much more than the so-called development aid of the capitalist countries to the developing countries. The loans granted by the capitalists to the developing countries are [words indistinct] and are flowing back into the donor countries. The 11th special UN session has contributed much to unmasking the hypocrisy of the capitalist development aid before the world public.

At the UN special session our foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, also pointed to the severe harm inflicted on the developing countries through the enticing away of specialists by the imperialist states. It is an open secret that some capitalist countries are realizing bigger gains from enticing away masses of scientists and technical specialists from the developing countries than the total amount of their development aid. It is above all the United States which excels in the purchase of intellectual power, as is known, the commander of the U.S. armed forces which in 1945 had temporarily occupied Jena said: "Take the brains." Hypocritically they talk about development aid, but take away from the developing countries the few highly qualified specialists who would be in a position to set up a modern and independent industry in these countries. Many examples concerning India are known to the world. At the UN special session the GDR has suggested that the United Nations pay more attention to this harmful practice of neocolonialism and take measures against the mass brain drain.

Dear listeners, the development aid rendered by the socialist states to the developing countries is of a different kind. We assist the developing countries in setting up their own national economies. We regard the creation of a national industry and a corresponding infrastructure as a decisive basis for the developing countries' economic independence, and we also act accordingly. In the seventies the GDR set up 650 industrial plants in developing countries. They have all become national property of the respective states without any discriminating conditions. The developing countries are well aware of this aid, which is beneficial to them. The socialist GDR enjoys great esteem in the developing countries. The GDR feels particularly committed to effectively supporting these countries in training their own specialists. The number of people from developing countries who are studying or undergoing professional training in the GDR is growing every year.

In the seventies more than 10,000 citizens from nationally liberated states acquired solid knowledge at universities and technical schools in our country. Some 40,000 people acquired professional qualification in industrial enterprises. During the same period 15,000 specialists from the GDR worked in developing countries. This is genuine development aid, dear listeners, and we take pride in contributing in a socialist manner to solving this great task of our time.

The GDR also advocates worldwide trade without discrimination, boycott or protectionism. The United States has a special liking for utilizing these trade barriers, and it impairs world trade considerably with them. A typical example of this was the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union, which Washington had to cancel last week because it was unsuccessful. The Soviet Union acquired the deliveries dropped by the United States from other countries. The only ones hit by the boycott were the U.S. farmers who had to pocket losses running into the millions. The United States likewise stopped the delivery of technical installations, though valid agreements existed. Among other things it cancelled the contractually agreed upon construction of an aluminum plant in Siberia, which is now being built by the FRG as was learned last week. The entire U.S. boycott turned out to be a boomerang that hit its authors instead.

We are of the view that all trade barriers must be removed so that we arrive at world trade which is unimpaired in the interest of all peoples. The Leipzig Fall Fair once again proved that we are doing everything to promote world trade. Many agreements were concluded with capitalist countries, and trade exchange with the West European states increased considerably.

Last week the U.S.-GDR economic committee met in Berlin. Both sides were agreed that trade between the two countries should be expanded considerably. Likewise U.S. assistant secretary of state [name indistinct], who was in Berlin last week, expressed his government's desire to further develop relations with the GDR. We are always in favor of promoting worldwide trade, something which serves detente.

Dear listeners, here at home there was pleasant news last week. The state grain plan was fulfilled though grain harvesting has not been completed as yet. This is important because the foundation of a country's own food production has become a political factor, one of (?daily well-being). We can really rely on our cooperative farmers in spite of bad weather conditions. They once again extracted from the soil what could be extracted.

HOFFMANN-LED MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MEXICO

LD152028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1908 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Test] Mexico City, 15 Sep (ADN correspondent)--The GDR military delegation headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister for national defense, which is in the Mexican capital on the occasion of the 170th anniversary of Mexico's independence, was received on Monday by Divisional General Felix Gal Van Lopez. During the cordial talk the ministers exchanged views on questions of mutual interest and agreed to deepen their endeavors to maintain peace and for detente and disarmament.

Tonight the GDR delegation attended the traditional celebrations marking the anniversary of Mexico's independence.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD151504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)--On the day before the opening of the 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) in Berlin, the Interparliamentary Council of the IPU met today under its president, Dr Rafael Caldera of Venezuela, in the building of the GDR People's Chamber for a routine session. The council decided on the agenda for the conference. Its members also unanimously approved a Bulgarian proposal to nominate Herbert Fechner, chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the GDR, for the office of president of the 67th IPU Conference.

The council also accepted Iraq and Somalia into the IPU. IPU secretary general Pio-Carlo Terenzio of Italy presented a report on the activities of the IPU during the period 1979-1980.

The council then debated the motion for the suspension of the Bolivian national group following the recent military putsch. The debate, in which many delegates spoke in favor of the reestablishment of democratic relations in that country, ended with the council deciding at Venezuela's initiative to postpone the vote on all suspensions suggested to the council until its next session on 24 September.

CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL SENDS MESSAGE ON JEWISH NEW YEAR

LD111424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0824 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)--At the start of the Jewish new year the state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Gysi has sent the president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR, Helmut Aris, good wishes. The message says:

"The 30 years' history of our republic and 35 years since the liberation from fascism are, to be sure, relatively short periods compared with Jewish history. The length of the time, however, is not a criterion for its importance. The importance of these 3 decades will lie in the fact that they will be held and preserved in the memories of our fellow Jewish citizens as the start of a time of security and peace.

PREPARATIONS FOR TRADE UNIONS' CONGRESS UNDERWAY

WA160800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Election of leading bodies, officials of the basic and intermediate leading echelons of the trade unions has been completed, and conferences of the county delegations are beginning today. Trade union elections began in April with election of the stewards and steward bodies. The indications to date are that the main goal connected with the elections will be achieved: Analysis of the work done, setting of future tasks and renewal of the organization. Between 80 and 90 percent of the 4.5 million membership participated in the electoral conferences at the various levels. Over 1 million persons have expressed their opinion of trade union work to officials, to the leading bodies in connection with the activities of said bodies among and in the interest of the members. Proposals were also made for the improvement of such work. At the conference the trade union members expressed their agreement with the goals of the 12th party congress as well as a willingness to do still more for the realization of its goals. Most of the speakers commented with approval about the strengthening of the influence, prestige and unity of the trade unions, of the greater air of democracy and the growing role of the stewards. Many spoke with satisfaction of the fact that the workers have a greater say in the main issues of life at the place of work. The membership deemed the 5-year activity of the trade unions fruitful.

Thousands voiced their opinions on such matters as results and problems in production, the life of the brigades, working conditions, social benefits. The membership exercised great circumspection in electing the stewards on whom working conditions, and shop morale will depend to a very great extent now. Nearly 172,000 stewards and 169,000 deputy stewards as well as 20,000 chief stewards and the same number of deputy chief stewards were chosen. Over 60 percent of the stewards were reelected. At industrial plants most of those elected to leading positions were workers, but a suitable number of technicians, intellectuals and substantive administrators [erdemi ugyintezo] were also elected. According to SZOT, the election provided members, the working masses, ample opportunity for direct exchange of more opinions. The trade unions welcome all recommendations which make work more efficient and fruitful. Meetings of county delegations will take place this month; the industrial branch congresses will be completed by mid-November. The 24th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions will be held in December.

ADDITION TO HAVASI'S MINERS' DAY ADDRESS

The following addition to the item entitled "Havasi Comments on Polish Situation in Miners' Day Address," published in the 8 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 1, was taken from NEPSZABADSAG of 7 September:

On page F 2, substitute the following for the second paragraph: "Speaking of our country's domestic life, Ferenc Havasi stressed that our country's domestic political life is balanced, the power of the workers class if firm and socialist national unity is strong and unshakable in our country. All this is due mainly to the party's policy, which has been unchanged for more than two decades, serves the interests of the people as a whole and enjoys the trust and support of the working people. We have attained results in the work of economic construction and--what is connected with it--in increasing our people's welfare of which we can rightly be proud. One of the principal sources of these successes is the fact that, in general, the party has been able to designate the subsequent tasks concerning economic construction and social progress correctly and in good time and to win over the broadest masses for their accomplishment. Difficult and responsible work awaits us in the coming years. A successful completion of the Fifth 5-Year Plan and a circumspect definition of the program of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is the most important task for all of us at the moment. Analyzing the experiences and results of management, we are justified in being confident that, with circumspect and consistent good work, the objectives planned for this year can be successfully attained. We, all of us, can be filled with confidence by the fact that sound processes consistent with requirements are more and more extensively developing in our economy. I am convinced that there will be even greater emphasis in the future, on appreciation accorded to creative people in our social and economic development."

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETS IN WARSAW

LD152318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] We are at the meeting of the Presidium of the National Unity Front [FJN]. Present are Premier Jozef Pinkowski, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Stanislaw Gucwa, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Piotr Stefanski, Jan Szczepanski, Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Eugenja Kempara, Janusz Zablocki and Kazimierz Morawski. Also present are chairmen of FJN voivodship committees from all parts of the country.

The FJN activists have received with great satisfaction the results of the dialogue between the people's power and the striking workers--the political solution of the conflict. This testifies to the high degree of responsibility for the country, for the state, for the future of the nation.

The FJN Presidium discussed problems resulting from the political and economic situation of the country. They ascertained that the most urgent task is consolidating the unity of all Poles in the elimination of errors and distortions which have weakened that unity, and creating the conditions for an authentic participation of the broad mass of citizens in decisionmaking on the country's major problems. The guarantee of the social contract recognized by the nation lies in a genuine democratization of social institutions, as well as trade union and economic bodies, and in a genuine participation of all citizens in their activities. There is a great deal to be done by the FJN branches, which should become broad representatives for problems affecting party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia. They should be the venue of debates for an exchange of views.

The FJN branches, citizen's self-government committees, and social and cooperative organizations should fully utilize their powers. It is imperative to remove the barriers restricting the development of self-government. The time has come for a determined fight against violation of the principles of social justice, and against bureaucracy, bad husbandry, corruption and favoritism.

Several speakers took the floor. They represented many social settings and various regions of the land. The Presidium decided to convene the plenum of the FJN at an early date. The speakers underlined that the existing situation--a situation of high social temperature--provides a great opportunity, if we can take proper advantage of it. At the same time, it carries dangers if we do not take advantage of it in the interest of order and responsibility, and if we do not recover the full value of our common labor at all cost.

Jablonski Address

LD151952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at 15 September meeting of the Presidium of the National Unity Front in Warsaw--live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed audience: Two weeks have passed since the signing of agreements between government commissions and committees representing the strikers in the largest coastal agglomerations. For all who were able to see on television the atmosphere in which the documents were signed and listen to speeches by the main signatories--these were profound experiences.

We emerged from a situation which threatened the functioning of the country's life through negotiations, difficult but honest talks, and mutual concessions. Concern for the country's economic situation was combined in us with a feeling of great satisfaction over the fact that, from the very moment the strikes started, the state authorities observed the principle that social conflicts should be resolved by political means. This has yielded the expected fruit.

This was all the easier because the PZPR Central Committee recognized at its fourth plenum that the workers' protest was justified. In fact, it was directed against the same errors and deformations of the correct policy mapped out after December 1970, which were raised in the debate preceding the eighth congress of the party and during the congress proper.

A partial and inconsistent drawing of conclusions could not halt the deepening crisis of confidence in relations between the party and state authority, on the one hand, and the community, on the other. In this we must see the chief source of the ensuing social conflict.

Many of our friends and unprejudiced foreign observers point, first of all, to the objective causes of Poland's economic difficulties, and in this connection to disruptions of production, inability to meet the demands of the domestic market and the upsetting of the real value of pay.

There is nothing strange about this. The crisis in the world economy is a fact of life and so are the setbacks in agriculture which are connected with meteorological complications. We are well aware of this and we must bear this in mind when we shape our economic policy. If, however, we speak of these facts less often these days, just as we say little about the undoubtedly great achievements of the post-December policy--which we must not forget--we do so because we are also aware of the fact that the errors in planning and administration, the excessive centralization of power--both administrative and economic--and the consequent weakening of the organs of socialist democracy--with information and propaganda becoming more and more divorced from reality--the disregard for criticisms even if they derived from the noblest of impulses, as well as a number of other deviations from the generally accepted line mapped out by the sixth party congress, intensified the crisis phenomena, undermined public energy, and ruined the possibilities of initiatives which could have united the whole nation in the solution of difficult problems.

Under these conditions even the most justified calls for increased efficiency of management, for economic use of raw materials and for a campaign aimed at ensuring the high quality of products could not yield the required results. But, because of all these reasons, the path we have chosen in tackling the conflict that has arisen gives rise not only to satisfaction but also to immense hopes. There is not and there cannot be a contradiction between the interests of a socialist state and the interests of the nation. Therefore, we could only have chosen the path of dialogue. This is why we arrived at the agreed conclusion about the justice of the workers' protest, and the strikers have reaffirmed their loyalty to the constitution and to the socialist principles of the state system. This is why we were able to tell each other many painful truths, in a critical and self-critical manner.

This debate is the common struggle of all us Poles for credibility of words, for consistency of words with deeds, for building social links, for common action aimed at elimination of all ills in politics and the economy, and for leading our country out of a difficult social and economic situation.

Two weeks ago we heard statements from various partys: There are no victors and no defeated; Poland has won. To translate this into reality we must consistently, with utmost resolve and loyalty, implement the assumed obligations--all of us, those who signed and those who voiced their solidarity with the signatories.

The party-state authorities have drawn the necessary conclusions by implementing all the obligations. At the same time, all of us must draw conclusions from the documents signed 2 weeks ago, bearing in mind the unity of rights and duties.

It was said then that our state is the common good of the nation; that law and order is needed in the best understood interests of the society; and that good, sterling work is needed so that the financial obligations accepted by the government can be adequately covered by material goods. None of us can forget this, not even for a moment.

How can the National Unity Front [FJN] and all its local bodies contribute to this? The answer is simple. Many years have passed since Vladimir Lenin formulated this truth: The state is strong when the masses know about everything, can assess everything and are doing everything with awareness. The time which has passed since then has not only not weakened the validity of this thesis, but has added many arguments which confirm it. The awareness of the broadest masses of citizens, linked with their patriotic attitude, is a social force which cannot be overestimated.

The higher the degree of that consciousness, the stronger the bonds of national unity are. This is indispensable for the full utilization of opportunities for progress and expansion. We must, therefore, make the greatest possible effort to promote knowledge about the situation of the country, about the main problems facing our society and about the tasks before everyone of us.

The FJN branches have tried to carry out this work before. But, hampered by the false and onesidedly-conceived propaganda of success imposed on them, they could achieve only limited results. Today, there is nothing to stop us from reaching every citizen with full and honest information which will mobilize his patriotic bearing. This constitutes an indispensable preamble to the conscious participation of all citizens in the life of the nation so that they can find their own place.

The experiences of the current year can and should yield far-reaching results. They have brought home to us, in a particularly drastic way, how politically and socially dangerous a practice is which does not tally with the advocated theory. It tells us that only in the initial stages of socialist transformation is that form of governing and managing justified which we call in short "power in the interest of the people."

As the socialist system consolidates--and in this connection there is a higher level of education and knowledge of the masses--this form must be replaced to an increasing degree by the power of the people.

This means people must take an active part in the execution of power. In other words, to use terms developed by experts, having been the object of power, people must become the subject of power--a subject acting throughout the entire and constantly improved system of the institutions of socialist democracy. Every betrayal of this principle brings with it a threat of dangerous deformations of authority which gradually assumes the characteristics of command, loses its contact with the masses and with the life of the masses and their needs, and weakens the opportunities for the use--in the interests of all--of the energies inherent in the masses. But to become the subject of power means to be able to achieve full awareness of the fact that authority must also mean responsibility. The widespread discussion taking place at present throughout the party proves that there is, throughout the party, the realization that it is necessary to ensure that in the future there will be no return of the danger of underestimating democracy, both in the internal life of the party and in the state as a whole. But this is only one side of the problem. At the same time, members of the PZPR and of the other political parties, and those who do not belong to any party--independently of our philosophy or world outlook--we must all feel responsible for our common destiny if democracy is to become complete reality. In practice this means in the immediate future implementing the obligations which we have jointly undertaken.

We all are familiar, at least in general outlines, with the economic situation of the country. Even before, it was very difficult and affected the whole country, all the voivodships. Now it is very much more difficult as a result of the stoppages of production in enterprises affected by the strikes, the considerable disruption in cooperation and in transportation, and finally the considerable decline in the productivity of labor in numerous enterprises which officially have had no stoppages at all. The government, for its part, is making efforts to achieve the necessary regrouping of resources, limiting investments, altering the structure of industrial output and introducing savings into the budget. The government is also making changes in the system of management, introducing decentralization wherever possible, and is preparing major changes of the system. All this is justified and serves the purpose. However, none of this will yield the necessary results without the steady work of industrial personnel, without improvement in the efficiency of management at industrial enterprises themselves, and without improvement in the quality of products and in labor discipline.

Even the most dramatic appeals to improve domestic market supplies will be of no avail when factories producing goods for the market are on strike or are working with a reduced capacity. Imports can only supplement domestic output, they cannot replace it, if only because of the shortage of means. Unfortunately, everyone is still not aware of this.

We have a tough and difficult job before us to make these obvious truths common property. All FJN branches must accept that their most urgent and important task is service to the economic and social stabilization, in every milieu, in every housing development and in every work establishment.

Stabilization, peace, and order are the indispensable conditions to enable us to make good the losses we have suffered, and to detect reserves, foster initiatives and multiply creative forces. Stabilization means at the same time the rebuilding of the disturbed social bonds. We must all learn the truth that difference of attitudes, arguments and debates are a natural thing, provided they do not denegrate into hostility between the debaters, do not paralyse common work and do not make things more difficult but more perfect. Stabilization calls at the same time for a determined struggle against everything that is hostile to the unity of the nation, all that embitters and sows hatred, that aims to destabilize the state system, and that comes out against our alliances which constitute the fundamental guarantees of Poland's independence.

We are, in fact, aware of attempts to exploit the present situation and there can be no doubt that they have nothing in common with the essence of the social conflict which has been liquidated by the joint effort of patriots. One should not be complacent about their limited range, since everything that aims against the interests of the state and the nation and against the creative unity of Poles deserves a merciless repulse.

Now, just a few more words about a matter of great importance. The creation of the most favourable conditions for the nation's creative efforts is not possible without combatting all social evils which thwart or intercept these efforts. It embitters honest people and spoils their initiative and enterprise.

Lack of respect for public property, abuse of position for personal gain, bribery, corruption and all other forms of law breaking are phenomena unfortunately happening in many milieus. In fighting these infectious diseases which are most dangerous to the social organism, we must all be merciless. The sole protection of the healthy part of the community against these diseases must be surgery irrespective of the spot where the disease has been located.

Needless to say, in this respect the branches of the front cannot work independently, they must became the social conscience. They must cooperate with the state organs, with the national councils, and with the organs of the Supreme Control Chamber and social control committees. The important expansion of the powers of national councils and local authorities creates new opportunities in this sphere.

Esteemed citizens, the full liquidation of the still smoldering social crisis constitutes a very urgent economic, political and moral problem in every sense of the word.

Our work for the nation's ideological unity, eloquent of which is love for the homeland, respect for the human being, and concern for his most natural setting, the family, assumes new and great possibilities. Let us take advantage of them according to our forces. We have all experienced difficult days, but we do so worthily. We knew how to resolve all the fundamental difficulties resting at the source of the conflict and we have the right to be proud that we succeeded in finding methods of political dialogue which do us credit.

The party which leads the nation gave proof of its sincere intentions to build socialism in Poland on the basis of the will of the working class.

It is our duty and the duty of all patriots to support its endeavors so that together we can create the most effective guarantees of constant development of our fatherland, free from crises and conflicts which weaken it.

This is precisely the reason for the FJN's existence. [applause]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD151916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers took place today. The Council heard a report submitted by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski on the Polish-Soviet talks held in Moscow on 10 and 11 September. The Council of Ministers approved the conduct and the outcome of the negotiations. The assistance granted by the Soviet Union will be of material importance in overcoming the socio-economic tensions which have arisen in our country.

The next point on its agenda brought the Council of Ministers to the examination of the balancesheet for coal and fuels for the fourth quarter of 1980. It was recognized that the situation in this area is developing unfavorably. According to initial estimates the extraction of coal this year might decline by about 5 million tons, in comparison with the quantities planned, if the recent tendencies are maintained. In these conditions the regular and highly productive functioning of the coal industry becomes a factor of especial importance for the smooth running of the entire national economy. In establishing the guidelines for the distribution of coal, priority was given to the full implementation of the government's recent decisions which have increased by 900,000 tons the deliveries of coal to the people, and which have provided supplies necessary to meet the needs of the power industry. This requires the introduction in all branches of industry and in the entire national economy of necessary savings in the use of coal. Relevant decisions have been adopted in this connection.

The Council of Ministers examined problems concerned with and adopted a decision on the supplementary savings to be achieved this year and in 1981.

It has been established that Poland's present difficult economic situation and the need to implement social programs require a further intensification of the effort to save at all levels of the economy and administration. The supplementary savings program for 1980 will total Z11-12 billion, and together with the tasks that are already being implemented will amount to Z31-34 billion. The program that has been adopted is comprehensive. It presupposes the adoption by enterprises and institutions, at their own initiative, of further steps to limit expenditures unwarranted under present conditions and to raise the efficiency of the administration.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decision on the government's purchase of cereals from 1980 crops, on the supply of concentrated fodders and on the importation of cereals in 1980-81. Taking into account the fact that the crop and grain yields will be lower than expected, and that the harvest of other crops, for example potatoes, will be reduced, and following the pattern of the difficult sisuation with the balance of payments, the Council of Ministers fixed the plan for the purchase of cereals from this year's harvest at 3.8 million tons.

Next the Council of Ministers examined and adopted a decision on the study and analysis of the cost of living. It is envisaged, in particular, to institute a periodic study of the analyses of the cost of living indices for the various social and economic groups of the population, and subsequently to adopt decisions affecting the policy of wages, social benefits and prices.

To assure objective evaluations of changes in the cost of living due to the fluctuation of prices for goods and services, information and analyses are to be prepared and submitted to the government by the Main Statistical Office and a scientific institute selected by the minister of science, higher education and technology.

The Council of Ministers drew attention to the need to calculate cost of living indices for social and economic groups, that is, families of workers employed in the socialized economy, peasant families, pensioners and disabled workers, and within the framework of these groups for families with diverse levels of prosperity, including worker families, pensioners and disabled workers in the lowest income groups, as well as for families of certain vocational groups.

The ministers stressed the need to adapt methods for research into the fluctuation of prices for goods and services in the present market situation, and to use the indispensible experts' reports regarding some phenomena pertaining to price fluctuations which affect the cost of living. Taking into consideration the great value of research into family budgets, it has been deemed imperative to provide greater information to the community about the results of this research.

The Council of Ministers then made a preliminary examination of the draft bill on the improvement of industrial coproduction. In the government assessment the present coproduction system and output capacity of the subcontracting base are inadequate. This creates tensions and difficulties in the implementation of economic targets. Above all it causes setbacks and lack of rhythm in production and application of substitute technologies which, as a rule, are more labor intensive, do not always guarantee satisfactory quality and cause a shortage of spares.

The new government decision modifies the precepts guiding the functioning of coproduction. It aims at the setting up of an effective system of coordination and at the synchronization of industrial cooperation with the overall process of planning and managing the economy. Coproduction will be based on a system of long-term agreements.

The meeting determined the responsibility of producers for the punctual and proper as regards the quality of parts and units as well as a system of penalties and bonuses, modified from the point of view of encouraging the enterprises' interest in coproduction. [sentence as heard] In conformity with the stipulations of the decision, the production of subcontracted components and units will be expanded through both short- and long-term undertakings. These will be based on long-term programs prepared by economic ministries.

Minister on Savings Program

LD152206 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with unidentified minister who participated in 15 September council of ministers' meeting in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] [Question] At today's meeting of the Council of Ministers, a draft bill concerning the program of savings was introduced. What is the nature of the savings?

[Answer] The program, which was outlined by Premier Pinkowski in the Sejm, provides for an introduction of fairly swift stimuli to encourage savings in expenditures under the budget and in the expenditures of state as well as public institutions. In short, it consists of several groups of items. The first group it envisages, for instance, a limitation of expenditures on [word indistinct], on advertisements, exterior presentation, nonessential ventures of an artistic nature, and festivals. In other words, on items without which it is possible to exist [words indistinct].

The second group covers limitations in the financing of such ventures as agencies abroad and certain organizations of a cultural and similar nature. It is planned to reduce the expenditures of funds on certain investments as well as subsidies for certain economic activities. As regards investments, it is clear that we have to reduce our expenditures on investments and consequently cut down the funds avilable for such purposes. These are the first steps in that direction. In addition, we want to cut down subsidies for certain economic activities which either are not always profitable or not strictly necessary.

We would also like to take urgent action to stimulate savings by the people. Above all, we would like to encourage savings deposits which we would like to make more attractive and profitable. In addition, we would like to encourage savings for a specific purpose. For instance, for individual housebuilding and for certain durable domestic goods and equipment which cost a great deal and which are difficult to purchase from a single income; we would like to encourage savings for the purpose of acquiring such items which need a longer period of accumulating funds before the purchase can be made, always provided that the right incentives are there. This would improve prospects for the consumers.

[Question] What total sum of savings is being envisaged?

[Answer] We foresee that this year this sum will amount to Z31-34 billion, and in 1981 we hope to achieve a somewhat larger sum. I must add that this is a basic program concerned with the immediate future.

[Question] What are the more long-term prospects?

[Answer] A long-term prospect is connected with the improvement, or rather introduction, of a new economic system of management and administration. Work has already begun on these issues. We are mainly concerned with linking income more closely to the real results of work.

[Question] Mr Minister, savings programs have been launched in the past, and not always with success. Often their results were inadequate. What guarantee have we that the present program will be implemented?

[Answer] We will continually check the implementation of this program, particularly in those areas where it concerns other institutions and other funds which are outside the budget. Unfortunately, of course, it will have to be done by the Ministry of Finance. I expect the implementation of the program will be facilitated by all, and the nation will also take part in checking the implementation.

[Question] This would be a very good guarantee. Thank you, Mr Minister.

KIELCE CAR PLANT, KONIN MINERS RESUME WORK

LD151500 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1415 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] We have received news from the correspondents of our radio-television agency about the ending of the strike by the workers of the car plant [words indistinct] in Kielce. The workers at the plant resumed normal work this morning.

Following talks between the strike committee of the Konin mine and the minister of power and atomic energy, Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, an agreement has been concluded, as a result of which the workforce of the mine has resumed work. The strike committee has pledged not to submit further (?demands).

JUDGE INTERVIEWED ON REGISTRATION OF NEW UNIONS

LD152102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The resolution of the Council of State on registration of newly-created trade unions entered into force today. This afternoon our reporter visited the voivodship court in Warsaw:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] We have in front of our microphone Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak, chairman of the registration section. Let us ask him what has been done so far.

[Koscielniak] The 13 September resolution of the Council of State was published yesterday. This morning a team of judges was formed to examine these matters and a team of officials was formed to carry out the office work. Also, premises for dealing with these matters have been allocated. The voivodship court in Warsaw, on Swierczewski Street, is the only court empowered to register the newly created trade unions from all over the country. We had today a number of telephone inquiries concerning the regulations on registration, and also a dozen or so personal callers. The personal applicants were mainly from Warsaw and the Warsaw regions, but the telephone calls were from all over Poland.

[Question] The first applicants have already called but there will probably be more of them?

[Answer] Yes, everything points to this, judging from the number of phone calls we have received and which probably will be received before the day ends.

[Question] How long does the examination of the application documents submitted by the founding committees take?

[Answer] This cannot be assessed at present. But let me note that according to Paragraph 7 of the Council of State resolution the process of registration is regulated by the appropriate regulations of the civil procedure code on nonlitigious proceedings [postepowanie nie procesowe].

This process is free of court fees. Therefore, if the application and other necessary documents satisfies the conditions stipulated by the resolution and the civil code, I think it will be quickly settled.

[Question] Is a personal visit of the representatives of individual founding committees necessary?

[Answer] No, this is regulated by the general regulations of the civil procedure code. An application may be submitted either personally in the office of the voivodship court, or in the secretariat of the department, or sent by mail.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much. [end recording]

SEAMEN'S ADMINISTRATION ASSURES STUDY OF DEMANDS

LD151728 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Gdansk, 15 Sep (PAP)--In view of numerous inquiries from ships crews concerning progress made in implementing the proposals submitted in recent weeks, the following is announced:

By 12 September, 1980, more than 340 proposals and demands were registered; they were put forward by personnel aboard ships and employees at dry land establishments. Of the total number of proposals 70 concern central authorities, 100 are addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and 170 have been accepted for implementation by the administration of the enterprise. Action has begun to ensure a swift and thorough examination of the crewmen's proposals and postulates and to begin to deal with all those which are realistic and capable of implementation.

All the proposals submitted so far, have been passed on to the governmental commission set up to examine the demands of the industrial personnel of the coast. The procedure and method of implementing the proposals concerning the central authorities and the ministry is being agreed with the commission for matters concerning this industry, which functions within the framework of the governmental commission. The proposals which can be put into effect within the framework of the enterprise have been passed on to the relevant services responsible for their implementation.

For technical reasons it is impossible to reply immediately to all the demands submitted. We will gradually inform ships crews about the implementation of the proposals, as progress is made, using for this purpose the "Voice of Seamen and Fishermen," the monthly publication produced by the enterprise, as well as regular documents circulated within the enterprise. We assure all those interested that we shall be consistent in observing the principle that no proposal should remain unexamined. [Signed] T. Grembowicz, managing director.

SEAMEN GIVEN PROCEDURES FOR TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

LD152348 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Szczecin, 15 Sep (PAP Maritime Press Service)--In the protocol of the agreements concerning the implementation of the accords reached between the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin and the governmental commission, both in Szczecin and Gdansk in August and September 1980 it was established that, on the basis of the opinions of experts, it would be possible to set up self-governing trade unions which will have a socialist character in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, on the acceptance of the following principles:

With the termination of the strike, committees become workers' committees and, if necessary, they announce the holding of general, direct and secret elections to the executive organs of trade unions.

Work will be in progress on the preparation of the parliamentary bill, the statutes and other documents defined in Article 3 of Convention No 87; an appropriate work schedule will be drawn up for this purpose.

Since the termination of the strike, workers' committees at the Polish Shipping Line and the Polish Ocean Lines represent those employees who declared their departure from trade unions associated with the Central Council of Trade Unions and who have stated their wish to belong to the newly set up self-governing trade union. Taking into account the paramount importance of worker's interests, it has been agreed that members of the mutual assistance bank can use its services for the issue of loans and grants based on the principles that have applied hitherto. Employees who have enrolled in the newly formed self-governing trade union are also entitled to assistance grants issued on the birth of a child or on the death of an employee or one of his family.

The manager of the enterprise, while making it possible for the Workers' Commission to function, should see to it that work at the enterprise continues normally. This duty falls also on workers' commissions.

Workers' commissions at the Polish Shipping Line and Polish Ocean Lines have already begun to make lists of employees leaving the Trade Union of Seamen and Employees and enrolling in the new self-governing trade union.

Lists with the captain's certification of the authenticity of signatures and the imprint of the round stamp of the ship should be handed over personally by delegates from the ships to workers' commissions, on return home.

The preliminary estimate of the number of persons joining the new self-governing trade unions should be transmitted at once by telegraph to the addresses listed below.

Workers' Commission of the Polish Shipping Line, Szczecin, Seamen's House, Malczewski Street 10, Telephone 222-46 Extension 227.

Workers' Commission of the Polish Ocean Lines, Szczecin, Wojski Polskie Avenue 107, Telephone 22-52-21 Extension 22.

The Commission of the Employees of the Enterprise at the Polish Ocean Lines, Gdynia, 10th Luty Street, 24, Telephone 278-507.

Committee Announcement

LD151754 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep (PAP)--Here is an announcement from the 10 September meeting of the Personnel Committee of the Polish Ocean Lines Enterprise with the chairman of the Works' Council of the Trade Union of Seamen and Employees of Polish Ocean Lines.

Taking into account the interests of employees, representatives of the Personnel Committee of the Polish Ocean Lines Enterprise and the chairman of the Works' Council met to deal jointly with a matter of paramount importance: the demands put forward by employees and addressed to the Personnel Committee of the enterprise and the Works' Council. It was agreed that a representative of the Personnel Committee of the enterprise would take part in meetings with the governmental commission set up by the ministry and with the managing director of the Polish Ocean Lines, during which the demands put forward by the employees will be examined. In accordance with the agreement reached in Gdansk between the governmental commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee, an independent and self-governing trade union will be organized at the enterprise by the Personnel Committee of the enterprise.

The Works' Council, in accordance with the statute of the Trade Union of Seamen and Employees, will continue to discharge its duties to the employees.

[Signed] On behalf of the Personnel Committee at the Polish Ocean Lines Enterprise:

J. Koss,
J. Mierzevski,
A.J.M. Muszynska.

[Signed] On behalf of the Presidium of the Works' Council at the Polish Ocean Lines:

Cz. Urbanovicz.

TEACHERS UNION DECLARES ITSELF INDEPENDENT, SELF-MANAGING

LD160838 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Today's press published a PAP report on the plenum of the Central Board of the Polish Teachers Union. As from now the union will operate outside the association of trade unions. Ryszard Olejniczak reports from Gorzow.

An extended meeting of the consultative and opinion commission of the Polish Teachers Union was held in Gorzow today to discuss union tasks in the process of transformation and renewal of the trade union movement. Representatives of 8,500 teachers debated essential problems of their profession. An interesting discussion created a picture of very difficult conditions in which teachers work. They spoke about the very slim, and often under-capitalized school base, about the shortage of living quarters for teachers, about rest and health protection, and about programs and regulations. Those present were acquainted with the course of the plenary session of the Central Board of the Teachers Union held on 12 September and with the resolution adopted by the Central Board. The resolution says, among other things, the Polish Teachers Union is to be considered independent and self-managing, operating outside the structure of the trade unions association represented by the CRZZ. In view of the above, the union decided to suspend contacts between the Central Board and regional branches of the union and the CRZZ and the voivodship Trade Union Council with the exception of settling the current affairs of members. At the same time the Central Board has decided to suspend the payment of member contributions to the association. This point of the resolution, and all other points have been received with great satisfaction by the majority of teachers at today's meeting.

MEETING OF BUILDING INDUSTRY WORKERS TRADE UNION HELD

LD152347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] In Warsaw today a meeting of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Building Industry Workers Trade Union took place. It discussed the current social and political situation of the union and its activities in recent weeks. The meeting analyzed the proposals and demands of union members. The Presidium expressed its support for the self-governing character of the union and decided to call a plenary session of the Executive Committee in the nearest future.

RESULTS OF PRINTING WORKERS TRADE UNION SESSION REPORTED

LD132226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Main Board of the Printing Workers' Trade Union has been held in Warsaw. Also taking part in the session were representatives of the factory council of the Warsaw October Revolution printing works and of management sections of the main board of the union.

The proceedings were conducted by Jan Kasak, chairman of the Main Board.

As GLOS PRACY says, the Presidium announced its stance on the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers according to which workers in the printing industry will receive a wage increase from 1 October of this year. This increase, which is the result of efforts undertaken by the trade union, will embrace all workers of the printing industry irrespective of the ministries in which they are employed. The session participants stated that the distribution of the amounts that had been granted in individual enterprises could not take place without the participation of the factory councils. Next, the draft of a new statute for the Printing Workers' Trade Union was put forward. It envisages that the union is a class-based, self-governing and independent organization for all workers of the printing industry in Poland. But it is guided in its activities by the political line of the party, recognizing its leading role. The union carries out its tasks by cooperation as a partner with the administration and it is entitled to voice opposition and also to the right to strike. The union, representing the interests of printing workers, defends their rights and at the same time takes part in activities aimed at developing the Polish printing industry.

All those taking part in the discussions, together with the invited guests, emphasized the need for unity in the union. The traditional workers' solidarity in the printing industry was stressed.

The Presidium unequivocally voiced its support for the unity of the Printing Workers' Trade Union and for its autonomy while cooperating as a partner with ministries and with the management of enterprises and institutions. At the same time it was decided that at the next plenum of the Main Board a decision would be taken on the membership of the Printing Workers' Trade Union in the Association of Trade Unions in Poland.

JOURNALISTS FEDERATION DISCUSSES CENSORSHIP

LD131302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Main Board of the Federation of Polish Journalists [SDP] today continued discussions, begun at an earlier session. Current problems of journalists have been examined. It has been recognized as essential to continue and deepen the debate pertaining, among other things, to the (?places) and role of work, questions of model propaganda, information policy, (?work) and duties of the journalist, the dignity of this profession and the extent to which censorship has affected a wider area than determined by the statute of the federation, and pertaining to the plenary session of the Main Board and the Congress of the SDP delegates. The Presidium has also decided to refer the matter of membership of Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, to the SDP Disciplinary Committee.

FILM MAKERS PROPOSE 'CREATIVE UNION'

LD142032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Central Board of the Polish Film Makers Association chaired by Andrzej Wajda was held at the festival hall in Gdansk today. The resolution commission presented the resolutions and demands formulated at the meeting of Polish film makers held yesterday.

During the session a provisional decision was made to transform the Association of Polish Film Makers into a creative union.

The decision, to be approved by an extraordinary congress of the association on 20 October, is meant to reflect its renewal and independence.

Most of the demands presented during the session concerned the very thorough and credible attitude of culture workers to contemporary problems and in particular those of the working class and the rural population, as well as concern for a considerable increase in the autonomous and self-governing character of individual creators and film teams.

GDANSK FILM MEETING DISCUSSES INDEPENDENCE OF CREATORS

LD131750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] At the seventh festival of Polish fiction films in Gdansk a forum of the association of Polish film workers was held. Traditionally it accompanies the former event. Both the paper read by the chairman of the association Andrzej Wajda and the discussion dealt with issues departing substantially from subjects strictly connected with the film industry.

Referring to recent and current political and social events in the country the speakers dealt with the importance of cultural creation and in particular film creation, in the transformations taking place. It has been ascertained that Polish films, in particular during the past few years, showed increased interest in contempory, important and concrete issues of our social life. The current of moral anxiety and ideological commitment came to a high relief in Polish films with more emphasis than ever before.

The speakers asked that the current should continue. They said that in the situation of qualitative changes which have taken place and which will follow in the social consciousness, the creators must react to these changes speedily but also prudently. In particular, the approach to the life and labor of the working class calls for deep reflection and new formulation. Until now the working class has not received enough consideration and understanding.

The meeting also underlined the need for more attention to be given to the countryside. The debate dealt at length with the rapport between state patronage and the milieu of film workers. The view was expressed that changes in this respect were needed, which would restrict administrative interference with film production and replace it with ideological inspiration. The changes also should increase the independence and self-government of creators.

This applied not only to programmatic and artistic questions but also to the material side of film production. The widening of the prerogatives of film groups and of their overall responsibility would reflect favorably on cinematography's own costs.

GRABSKI MEETS WITH LEADERSHIP OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

LD160650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of Tadeusz Grabski, the deputy premier, with the leadership of the Polish youth movement was held at the Central Council of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

In accordance with the demands of the youth movement, the list of goods which is systematically controlled will be extended to include products for children and household goods. Also, the meeting discussed the further development of youth patronage over housebuilding and it was deemed necessary to work out by the end of this year the new principles of creation and sharing of the so-called youth social action fund which is used to finance the cultural and leisure activities.

The next meeting between government representatives and the youth leadership devoted to the implementation of yesterday's decisions will be held by the end of this year.

PREPARATIONS BEGIN TO BROADCAST SUNDAY MASS

LD151856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] PAP has learned from the office for religious affairs and from Polish radio that, by agreement with the Episcopate and in conformity with relevant decisions, the technical and organizational preparations have begun for the relaying of Sunday mass by radio.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEPUTY STEFANSKI ADDRESSES SEJM

AU151550 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 p 4

[Report on speech by Sejm Deputy Piotr Stefanski of the Democratic Party at the 5 September Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] Piotr Stefanski said that the Sejm Democratic Party Deputies' Club regards the emergency government program as meaningful and as one that confirms the obligations contracted vis-a-vis the strike committees and that clearly discusses the scale of our economic difficulties. However, the basic questions now is: Is the program feasible? We are still unable to answer this question because what is still needed are the economic results and material foundations of all the proposed solutions. Only general efforts will help determine the feasibility of the government program, and the program encourages such efforts. The Democratic Party, P. Stefanski said, wants to implement this program in common and honest efforts.

The position the Democratic Party took in August was most briefly this: Let us be self-critical toward our own errors and let us be guided by trust in the workers class and the working people, although today not everyone can reciprocate that trust. This position is based on the 40-year-old traditions of the Democratic Party. It is based on the fact that the Democratic Party is an ideological ally of the PZPR and that the alliance is an ideological and not merely a political coalition.

Evaluating the present sociopolitical situation of the country, P. Stefanski said that there is still a crisis in the state-society relationship and that there are still dangers connected with that situation. That is why it is difficult to hope for good production results in an atmosphere of unrest--that is, for the means that we need so much in order to improve our material situation. On the other hand, it is easy to indulge in demagogy and common anarchy. The atmosphere favoring the activity of the antisocialist forces is there. That is why we--all the Poles--still need the same awareness and responsibility that we had in August.

We need an analysis of the reasons that produced the working people's protest, but we also need a rapid formulation of basic conclusions from this crisis of confidence. Courage and common sense are now at a premium, but honesty is at the highest premium. We must be most resolute in combating all unlawful and common crimes. Clean hands are the basic condition for changes for the better in our country. We are not interested in commission agents or in haggling tradeswomen in open markets. We are interested in the people who derive private benefits by being in authority, in the people who have been excepted from control for incomprehensible reasons, in the people getting rich even though their salaries are not high and in the people who openly flout the socialist social order. This abscess must be cut out and that must be expedited by the Sejm as the highest body of state power in Poland. Otherwise, the overwhelming majority of the honest, dedicated and reliable state and political employees will never be able to liberate themselves from the pressure of insinuations and unjust generalizations. Such liberation is a must.

What are we to do, P. Stefanski continued, so that we not only make declarations of intent, but also truly ensure that such crises of confidence are not repeated with shocking regularity? In state life leadership and guidance can be direct and indirect. Direct guidance, autocratic decision-making and control by command are incomparably simpler and easier. Whenever the objective situation is difficult, that which is easier gains the upper hand, in spite of general intentions and even the best will.

That is why we need solutions that would make it possible to put an end to such practices. Such solutions are offered by the Leninist principle that the party is the party and that the government is the government. That principle was restated in our country 10 years ago. However, we are not interested in recalling that principle now. We are interested in drawing from it the conclusions that take into account the present stage of Poland's socialist construction and the development of our society. In practice this principle should mean that political leadership and guidance is implemented through representative bodies--through the Sejm and the people's councils. It should mean that the representative bodies formulate in an open and meaningful discussion the proposals and tasks for the government and the local administration. Another thing we need is open and public accounts of implementation of appointed tasks.

Why has the role of the Sejm--as, unfortunately, most people think--actually been reduced to the role of a rubber stamp used to seal the previously adopted decisions? Why is this so, although the Sejm itself strives not to play such a role? In the two previous Sejm terms there were quite a few solutions that favored a new model of relations. Today the situation is actually ripe for us to go farther than that.

Do we need new institutional solutions? In our view we do not need them, although there is one exception: We want the Supreme Chamber of Control to be rapidly subordinated the the Sejm.

Discussing the problems of the economy, P. Stefanski said that the domestic market is the key problem. The Democratic Party will make even more intensive efforts to promote the development of small production, services, handicrafts and trade. We must at last put an end to the tardiness that in many areas is hampering the development of socailized small production. It is very difficult to get rid of the tenets of the school of thinking that professes that only that which is big is good. On this score the Democratic Party wants to present proposals concerning the promised discussion of the complete government program and of the plan for next year.

I would like to restate most forcefully the proposal submitted to the Sejm at the beginning of the year that presentation of the plans should be preceded by the introduction of the plans' tenets into the Sejm, which, guided by the awareness of the needs and demands of the electorate and of the aspirations of the people, is able to make important modifications to those plans.

Referring to the government proposals on meat, P. Stefanski suggested that one should not wait for the examination of meat rationing by means of meat coupons. Such coupons and whatever accompanies them are a great evil, but this evil is much smaller than the present state through which many people are simply unable to buy any meat because they cannot wait in lines. That is injustice.

In the concluding part of his speech P. Stefanski said: Model and system changes in the economy are very important, but implementation requires time. At the same time, time is pressing us to put economic life in the necessary good order. The laws on trade unions and workers self-government groups should be examined together with the law of enterprises and perhaps the law on planning. That would mean that we lay down certain rules and that within those rules we count on people and on our cadres, most of whom are good.

WOJNA ADDRESSES L'UNITA FESTIVAL ON POLISH EVENTS

LD121427 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 16

[Diego Landi report on Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee member Ryszard Wojna 8 September speech at L'UNITA festival in Bologna: "Hitherto in Poland We Have Suffered Not From Socialism But From Too Little Socialism"]

[Text] Bologna--He was the first to mount the platform. Tall, with gray hair and a graying mustache: The comrades realized at once that Ryszard Wojna would not disappoint them. Poland would be discussed sincerely and frankly but also rigorously. In short, in a comradely fashion, and among comrades. Following the week of acute tension in Gdansk and Szczecin and throughout the country, following such major and important changes in the country's and the party's leadership, this was the first "sally" by a PZPR leader. And it really cannot be said that it was coincidental that the occasion was the L'UNITA national festival here in Bologna--comradely, and among comrades.

The audience started crowding round the TRYBUNA LUDU stand well before 2100. Sitting in silence many of them waited while the acrid smoke from sausages and steaks wafted on the breeze. Renzo Imbeni gave a brief introduction and PCI foreign section chief Antonio Rubbi delivered a sober greeting, but one full of political significance.

Next it was Comrade Wojna's turn. He had a really difficult task: to explain whys and wherefores and to convey in a few words the reasons for complex events. And Wojna said what we were most hoping for: The party is committed to rebuilding working class confidence in the PZPR. The "stocktaking" within the leadership group was not a result of an "internal war" but the quest for a constructive solution on the way to rebuilding this trust. On this same path, the PZPR leader announced, another broad process of regeneration of the leadership group will be begun at the next extraordinary congress.

To clear away misunderstandings, Wojna replied clearly to those who asked him what the 4,000 communists among the 16,000 men at Gdansk's Lenin shipyards did. What do you think they did? he replied. They too were in the frontline struggling for change.

What about Walesa? several people asked. Is he not a Catholic, bound more to the church than to socialism? Wojna replied: Walesa is a Catholic. But he worked as a good trade union leader, not as a "Catholic."

There were many questions, and many elucidations, regarding the church. For 1,000 years, Wojna explained, the church has aligned with the people. It is part of the people. It is part of the people's history; it cannot be crushed underfoot.

But let us look more closely at what Wojna tried to submit for the attention of the Italian comrades and workers, in an attempt to set in order the questions and answers that emerged both during Monday night's encounter and during a lengthy press conference given by Wojna yesterday morning. In many cases the analyses concerned are well known (and inevitably schematic), but they do represent the first "account" of events in Poland by a protagonist. Indeed, Comrade Wojna is a PZPR Central Committee member as well as a parliamentary deputy. He was chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, from which he resigned 2 years ago because of divergences over party propaganda.

Errors--following the 1973 oil crisis it was decided to continue with a policy of big investments based on loans negotiated with Western countries; The crisis, it was thought, could not last long, and the main task was to provide jobs for 3 million youngsters. Another mistake was to slow down the growth in workers' pay in relation to population growth. A third error--committed in practice though not stated explicitly--was to have facilitated the improvement of living conditions for the middle but not for the lower groups.

At the end of the seventies the average wage was Z400 a month, but two-thirds of workers earned less. This prompted the belief among the masses that the principles of socialism and social justice were being seriously violated. We must add to these errors objective causes such as 4 years of bad agricultural harvests. But there were also errors in propaganda--always telling of the successes (success was a kind of "passport to power" for some leaders) while dissatisfaction grew more acute. The result was less and less credibility in the press and in the party's word.

Political structures--the 35 years of social and economic development have created new and richer energies in Poland. The country's political structures have proved unequal to coping with protest. This is why the dissatisfaction caused by economic factors turned into a political crisis. Now, Wojna said, we are faced with the following task: the release of all Poland's energies (now only 50 percent realized) in the belief that no economic reform is possible without a thorough political reform. Hitherto we have suffered not from socialism but from too little socialism.

Trade unions--the communists' presence within the trade unions must not be forgotten. What if they become characterized by a Catholic stamp? It is too soon to say. Will they exist in all factories? It is up to the workers to decide. In the meantime the government has done what it can by allocating a 100-room hotel in Gdansk to Walesa's trade union to provide at least the minimum technical and practical conditions for a trade union to function. It is also too early to say whether the trade unions will work on a national scale, so they can influence economic policy options and not just the activities of individual enterprises.

The party--it is not necessarily true that trade union pluralism must lead to political pluralism. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the past few weeks' events in Poland have demonstrated a real diminution in the Communist Party's influence among the people's masses, though nobody has ever questioned socialism or Poland's international alliances. The party will have to do its utmost now to ensure that its leading role is accepted by the entire population. But remembering also that the Polish Constitution points to the Communist Party as the leader in the socialist building phase: What role will be allocated to it when socialism has been attained?

Meanwhile the Polish communists plan more careful social monitoring of party activity. As new PZPR First Secretary Kania himself has indicated, the excessively dominant role of party first secretary must be reconsidered.

Gierek--the principal cause of the replacement was the sickness which struck Comrade Gierek. But even bearing in mind that the reasons for the change are political, the merits of the former PZPR first secretary's action must not be forgotten, especially with regard to foreign policy and Poland's role in the process of detente and of eliminating the blocs (work along these lines will be continued) while maintaining the present politicomilitary alliances. Gierek will be proposed at the coming extraordinary PZPR Congress as honorary party chairman.

The USSR--we are convinced that the Soviet comrades are watching and listening to the current process in Poland with eyes and ears well open. On several occasions problems of socialism have been discussed with them, especially regarding the party's role in a socialist society. We also know, Wojna said, that some comrades in the Soviet Union do not like our ideas, but others are watching our efforts with great interest. The fact that the USSR helped Poland by granting major credits for economic recovery just a few days ago is proof of the favorable attention with which events in Poland are being followed.

Is the Soviet press critical? This proves nothing new, since over the past 35 years the Soviet comrades have often had "disputes" with us.

Repercussions in the Eastern bloc--the changes in Poland embrace very many typical and specific components of Poland's national history. It is too early to answer the question whether, allowing for differences, something similar could happen in other Eastern bloc countries. Meanwhile it would be wise to stress Poland's specific conditions, for instance in agricultural policy, which rests on three basic elements, three sectors in "peaceful coexistence": 1--private ownership of land; 2--cooperation; 3--state administration. This is the model that we want to strengthen: It is impossible to say whether this will have any influence elsewhere as well.

Antisocialist elements--the press of some countries, including the USSR, has mentioned "antisocialist elements" who have tried to divert the workers' struggle against the socialist system. There are no antisocialist elements within the workers movement. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Workers Defense Committee is a composite movement in which diverse thrusts converge. But nobody called socialist Poland into question during the Gdansk and Szczecin struggle. Those who tried to speculate on the masses' dissatisfaction were isolated by the working class itself right from the very first days.

The church--The Communist Party and the church are certainly ideologically divided, and of course there is no lack of polemic. But on fundamental issues concerning the people's life the church has held a very responsible attitude. Can one talk in terms of a "division of powers"? It would be more accurate to say an "understanding" subordinate to the higher interests of the state and nation. When Poland was reduced for 12 years to a land of occupation, it was the church which preserved national values: the church even now belongs to the National Unity Front. What about Walesa's visit to the pope? It is no secret that the Polish people have a great love for Pope Woytjla, and not only for strictly religious reasons: They see in him a tool through which modes and forms of Polish culture and civilization find an opportunity of becoming universalized. Before the war there was a trade union linked to the church, but in the class struggle it was always on the side of the other trade unions. No, there is no reason to believe that Walesa will press for a "confessional" trade union.

Nowhere in Europe are there churches as full as in Poland, or so many monasteries; no country sends as many missionaries throughout the world. The priests who teach catechism (outside school) are paid by the state.

What kind of socialism?--socialism has been a reality for over 60 years. The time has come to define it not only in contrast to capitalism but in accordance with its own original characteristics. The first generation of socialist builders in Poland laid the material foundations: It is up to the second generation to answer the question "what must be the nature of Polish socialism?" It is no coincidence that the majority of struggling workers in Gdansk and Szczecin were under 30.

So much for Comrade Wojna's remarks at the L'UNITA festival. What emerges from them and what can we draw from them as a final summary? "In view of the problems posed by the very growth of the socialist societies," Comrade Rubbi said introducing the debate on Monday evening, "and in view of the unprecedented problems which the world now has to face and which affect the socialist countries too, it is unthinkable that the system of relations between society and institutions should always remain as it is.

"If we want to avoid hindering this society's further social, cultural, civil and political development and if we want to ensure the effectiveness of the participation of producers and citizens as a whole in economic, social and political options, we believe it necessary to proceed boldly, in accordance with options formulated autonomously by each individual party in each individual country, along the path of qualitative reforms and transformations of the very model taken as the basis for that society."

"We all want Poland to positively surmount the crisis affecting it and to recover its own internal stability in the new situation. Partly because we all need Poland's contribution to Europe, to its security and to its policy of cooperation and peace. But all of us," Rubbi stressed, "must want the maximum respect for autonomy of options and national sovereignty.

"The Poles," the PCI foreign section chief concluded, "must be able to resolve the problems emerging in the new phase of their nation's life themselves without pressure or interference from anyone else." This was the hope that the L'UNITA national festival expressed to Comrade Wojna, "special ambassador," though unofficially, for his country.

BUDAPEST RADIO INTERVIEWS PAP EDITOR ON PRESENT 'CRISIS'

LD132301 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[From the "168 Hours: Radio's Political Magazine" program]

[Text] The press and radio have reported during the week the speech made by Jozef Pinkowski, Polish premier, at the meeting of the Poznan Voivodship party aktiv on Wednesday. He gave an account of the party and government activities which are being pursued in the interests of realizing the program designed to find a way out of the present crisis and improve workers' living standards. He stressed that the most important things at present were reestablishing trust in the party as well as the party's credibility, and insuring the normal rhythm of production. This is the general background to the interview, given today by Zbigniew (Buczek), deputy editor in chief of domestic news at the PAP news agency, in which he talks to Szabolos Szilagyi [Budapest radio correspondent in Warsaw].

[Begin recording] [Question] A lively debate is going on throughout the country, at work places and, of course, in the entire Polish press, in the interests of improving social and economic life. What are the main trends in this dialogue carried on by the citizens?

[Answer in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] Three things have emerged during the time of the strikes. First of all, economic demands, such as wage rises. Second, social claims and, indeed, issues of a political nature.

As regards economic issues, we should take as our point of departure the phenomenon that, as a result of the widening of the gap between prices and wages, a conflict arose. The purely human side of his issue is that everyone wants to earn more and this is in no way surprising. This was accompanied by such obvious phenomena as the poor standard of basic retail supplies and the chronic nature of the queues formed in front of shops. The initial strikers' demands, some of which were, of course, unrealistic, arose out of these conditions. The shipyard workers, for instance, demanded that their wages be increased by Z2,000 a month to compensate for the effect of price increases. This was then followed by a flood of claims.

The next group of issues, and this can be felt clearly in citizens' discussions today, is the group of claims regarding social issues. This is no more than the case of trade union activity. There is nothing to hide here: Trade union organization in our country was not what it should have been. It represented mainly the views of the employers, that is to say, it regarded as its main task the supervision of production. It was keeping a watch over the realization of the planned targets, and it regarded social welfare work as only its second- or third-rate task. However, trade unions should consider both tasks equally important.

It was on this basis that another group of demands emerged, namely the need for establishing independent trade unions. It is well known that the existing trade unions, that is those belonging to the Central Council of Trade Unions, will continue to function but, in addition, independent trade unions will also be formed. They are taking a stand with the slogan that they want to join the broadest possible range of activities at work places, involving the shaping of the wages and social policies and the assessment of workers' labor. According to reports reaching us, these trade unions have already been established in some plants because that was the wish of the workers. However, there are work places where the work force believes that there is no need for these unions and that instead the character and content of the existing trade unions should be transformed. Therefore, a lively debate is going on these days in all plants and institutes of the country.

It must be seen quite clearly--and I would like to stress this--that there can be no doubt about one thing, something that is contained also in the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements: The new trade unions, too, must stand on the ideological foundations of socialism.

The debates currently underway are not free from lively passions and this atmosphere may be felt even within the lines of news agency reports. The strike itself was one of the forms in which these passions could flare up. And the fact that the passionate tone can also come through the columns of newspapers is a good thing. It is not our job to conceal this. Our task at present, and the duty of the Polish news agency, too, is to help fill this passion with reason. We are directing attention in such a way as to ensure that the debate may be carried on in a party-like way and that it should not end up in some kind of chaos. The leadership of our country is aware of the fact that the great majority of the workers' demands are just. However, the possibilities open to our state and country are limited.

[Question] A certain sense of anxiety can be felt more and more in the reports of the PAP these days about the normalization of production in factories. Can I ask you to give me some examples from among the dispatches lying on your editorial desk today, which have come from the provincial correspondents of the news agency?

[Answer] Generally speaking, complete normalization has been achieved in those plants where the strikes first began and where they lasted longest and took the strongest form. Workers in those plants are working and, what is more, working well. However, it is a source of anxiety that some plants are still at a standstill.

To simplify things, I would describe the situation as follows. A plant on strike, say a factory making bolts, is not delivering indispensable components to a car factory that is not on strike. The cooperation link is therefore severed. And, in the present phase of specialization and cooperation, there are few factories that are completely self-sufficient. We are receiving dispatches from our 49 reporters in the voivodships about such disturbing events daily, today included. We are trying to make people realize, through our means of news information, that the workers' claims can be asserted even without work stoppages. The present atmosphere is such that there is room for work and there is room for discussion. Opinions which express problems can receive a hearing now. [end recording]

WALESA CITED ON FUNCTIONING OF NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD160927 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Lech Walesa: I'm a Worker, for Heaven's Sake!"]

[Text] Europe 1 broadcast an exceptional "Press Club" program Friday evening, 12 September. The date of the broadcast was exceptional because this program is usually broadcast on Sunday, but above all the conditions in which it was recorded were exceptional. Lech Walesa, the guest on the program and the man behind the independent Polish trade unions, was in his small apartment in the suburbs of Gdansk. On the walls of the room there were portraits of John Paul II and Marshal Pilsudski who was Poland's leader in the twenties. Walesa answered questions asked by some 15 Paris journalists and his replies were recorded on tape.

He is an outspoken, straightforward man but refused to answer trick questions and refused to make predictions. He has just completed the first stage of his struggle: the creation of free trade unions through a strike. "The second stage has now begun: We are organizing the independent trade unions. Will there be a third stage? We will see. There have already been changes and there must be more, but we must not try to go too fast. The present stage is difficult enough. The authorities are, to say the least, doing nothing to help us; things would have been difficult anyway, but as it is things are extremely difficult. We hoped our trade unions would in some way guarantee democratization. Will this be the case? Will what seemed so important to us be reduced to very little? We will, therefore, discuss the third stage later."

[Question] Is it true that the new trade union's full-time officials would earn 2,000 zlotys more than the average wage?

[Answer] Who has been talking such rubbish? I would agree to them receiving a lower wage but never a higher one. There is no danger of bureaucratization. The trade union's leaders will continue to work as workers. There will be experts in the offices--attorneys, for instance. We will merely handle things for a few hours in the day but we will continue to work.

[Question] How will the independent trade unions operate?

[Answer] It is too early to say. They will operate in the way that their members decide after democratic elections.

Cooperation between our trade unions and the official trade unions is not only possible but would even be desirable provided they do not try to swallow up up, or wear us down--provided it is cooperation aimed at achieving something.

As for funds, what they have is ours too and we will make checks. If they have more money than we do we will examine where they get their resources. However, we will cooperate with them if they can keep pace with us.

[Question] Is there any prospect of a democratic development in the official trade unions, bringing them into line with the independent trade unions, and hence any prospect of the two merging?

[Answer] It is possible although it seems difficult.

Marxism Does Not Concern Me

What about politics? It does not interest him. He frequently stressed this subject. Marxism does not concern him. He is a trade unionist and intends to remain independent without giving way to temptation and attempts to win him over: "Last week I was offered leadership of the official trade unions. That is out of the question."

Asked about Western aid to his trade union, he said: "No aid is unwelcome. That of the AFL-CIO, for instance. We thank them. It is a good thing. When we can we will willingly help them too."

[Question] Can the Western trade union model be adapted to Poland?

[Answer] Definitely not. It could not be adapted. Moreover our trade union model must be better. The situation in which we are working is different.

[Question] What role did the Social Self-Defense Committee play in the recent events?

[Answer] It is not yet the time to assess the influence of any particular group. I am not concerned with assessing anything; I am moving ahead. What we do know is that there was no strategy here, the strikes were not planned in any way. Moreover they began in other parts of the country; in some areas the pope's visit certainly had some influence by raising people's spirits. The pope did not come to Gdansk; we did not need the influence of his visit. Here we are following the line of 1956 and 1979--it is our epic we are continuing.

Mr Walesa was asked what he thinks of the party's new first secretary.

[Answer] Don't talk to me about Mr Kania! I do not know him; I have not yet met him. If he were to come here I could enroll him into our trade unions. But not in a leadership post.

What is his driving force? His religious faith, about which we spoke at length: "It is the source of my strength.... Other people may think differently, that does not bother me. I know that without faith I would be nothing." It is this which makes dishonesty intolerable to him. It is necessary to oppose the babits which have grown up in the past 35 years.

Will his trade unions be a counterweight to the workers party?

[Answer] I am willing to answer your questions, but do not ask me theoretical questions; it is not my province. I am a worker. A worker, for heaven's sake!

DISSIDENTS OFFER DIFFERING VIEWS ON STRIKE SETTLEMENTS

LD151435 [Editorial Report] Brussels LE SOIR in French on 7-8 September carries on page 3 two 500-word Claude de Groulart interviews in Warsaw with Jan Litynski, editor in chief of the dissident Polish newspaper ROBOTNIK, and dissident Polish author Jerzy Andrezejewski.

Litynski welcomes the new links between the Social Self-Defense Committee and the workers and says: "For the first time since the war we have been able to organize a counter-apparatus in the system. The party as such has ceased to exist in the enterprises." He goes on to welcome the changes promised in the censorship system as "an attack at the very heart of the system." Litynski concludes: "During our [the dissidents arrested during the strikes] imprisonment the guards were with us; they kept us informed about the situation, gave us newspapers despite the regulations. They encouraged us and assured us that the authorities could not hold us for long after the concessions made to the workers."

De Groulart describes Andrzejewski as "extremely discouraged" and writes that he claims no longer to play an active part in the Social Self-Defense Committee. Andrezejewski reportedly predicted that "the system will not be permanently shaken" by the strikes.

DANGERS TO SOCIALISM SEEN IN STRIKE AGREEMENTS

AU131838 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by Julitta Glembocka: "The Limits"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] I THINK THAT EVERY POLISH HOUSEHOLD AND EVERY POLISH FAMILY WELCOMED WITH OPTIMISM, RELIEF AND JOY THE NEWS THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE STRIKE COMMITTEES AND THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HAD ENDED IN MUTUAL AGREEMENT TO MAKE POSSIBLE A RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE. HOWEVER, I ALSO THINK THAT THE EVENTS THAT HAVE SHAKEN OUR COUNTRY--THE RANGE, INTENSITY, FORMS, NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THESE EVENTS--HAVE THROWN UP AMONG ALL THE POLISH COMMUNISTS A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS AND DOUBTS AND THE NEED FOR DEEP REFLECTIONS OF A MUCH MORE GENERAL NATURE.

I know that the absence of the distance necessary in such cases, the absence of honest analyses of the reasons [for the events] and the emotional tensions that are still continuing may result in propagating views that are perhaps not entirely correct, in formulating the evaluations that are not always correct and in drawing conclusions too hastily. However, I am deeply convinced that for all those to whom the good of our republic and the defense of its system and achievements are dear, the assumption of the role of impartial observers and of dispassionate wait-and-see attitudes in keeping with the principle that "things will somehow sort themselves out" is now becoming the worst possible alternative to accept.

This is being confirmed by the unequivocal tenor of all the programs and commentaries beamed by the Western broadcasting stations and by the interviews given by such prominent dissidents as Professor Brus and others. The aggressiveness of these programs, commentaries and interviews and the way in which questions interesting us are presented are bound to awaken and do awaken justifiable concern. This is why I think it is urgently necessary to separate the workers' just protests from the false accords and false interpretations. This is why--while knowingly risking a possibility of my making a mistake--I regard it as my party and civic duty to carry out an initial analysis of the events and changes now taking place in Pland. This analysis will certainly not be able to embrace all the complicated aspects of the matter. Let us look at these events and changes from a state, civic, class, national and party viewpoint.

State Viewpoint

As an organism produced by the class differentiations of societies and as an organism that safeguards and implements the interests of a specific social class, the state is the necessary instrument for ensuring that the governing class retains its class domination. As we know, People's Poland is a state of the proletariat's dictatorship, which means that, although the working masses are the embodiment of state sovereign power, the implementation of the principles of working people's domination needs absolutely leading roles of the worker class and its party to be the leading force of the masses.

Socialist democracy is a form of proletarian dictatorship. The implementation and defense of democracy is one of the basic tasks of the socialist state. The criterion of the class interest is of fundamental importance for defining that state's function and democratic form.

Being always of a class-conscious character, democracy as a political concept is a form of the state. "Democracy is therefore," Lenin wrote, "an organized and consistent application of force over the people just as any state is." [paragraph continues]

Socialist democracy is the "democracy for the overwhelming part of the people. It is a change that takes place in the period of transition from capitalism to communism." However, together with an enormous expansion of democratism...proletarian dictatorship introduces a certain number of exceptions to the rule of freedom."

Article 84, Item 3 of our Constitution states: "It is forbidden to organize associations and to participate in associations whose aims or activists strike at the political system or at the legal order of the Polish People's Republic."

Given the undoubted and extensive shortcomings and defects of the functioning of many Polish democratic institutions--shortcomings and defects that have come to the surface in such a dramatic manner--one should realize that in the past few years we have made considerable progress in developing the forms of democracy and in democratizing our political system. That is why, regardless of the events in question, we have justifiable reasons for being proud of that progress. However, the following reflections and questions arise:

WHILE ALLOWING FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCE OF THE REACTIONARY, CONSERVATIVE AND HOSTILE FORCES, HAVE WE NOT GONE DECIDEDLY TOO FAR IN OUR POLITICAL TOLERANCE? Is not the demand that the so-called independent publications not be subjected to repression a glaring abuse of Article 83 of our Constitution as regards the freedom of speech and of the press in every case in which, as the government commission's statement published a few days ago by the press asserts, "such publications contain features of great variety--from the critical ones, still consistent with the principles of our Constitution, through the slanderous ones and, not to beat about the bush, the clearly antisocialist ones as well as those that at times call for changing our state's system"?

The preamble to our Constitution states: "Obeying the will of the Polish people and conscious of its mission, the legislative Sejm of the Polish People's Republic solemnly enacts this Constitution as the basic law for the Polish people and for all the bodies of the Polish working people's rule to follow in order to strengthen the people's state as the fundamental power that ensures the Polish people's most complete development, independence and sovereignty...; in order to deepen the Polish people's patriotism, unity and cohesion in the struggle...to implement the great ideas of socialism..."

The question arises: Has the presence--side by side with genuine workers--in some strike committees of the people who as everyone knows favor certain orientations and play a certain role in fanning the moods of emotion and discord been socially, politically and classmindedly justified? HAVE THESE PEOPLE WHO HAVE ABUSED AND TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE WORKERS' PROTEST AGAINST THE NEGATIVE FEATURES OF OUR SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE DESERVED TO BE GIVEN THE WORKERS' SUPPORT IN SOME CASES?

LET US RECALL: THE SAME "PEOPLE'S TRIBUNES" OR AT LEAST A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE MAIN "SPIRITUAL" LEADERS OF THE SO-CALLED KOR AND OTHER UNLAWFUL GROUPS WHO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE MARCH EVENTS OF 1968, DENIED THE HISTORICAL MISSION OF THE PROLETARIAT AND PROCLAIMED THE CATCHWORDS ABOUT THE CONSERVATISM OF THE PRESENT-DAY POLISH WORKER CLASS, AT THE SAME TIME SEEING IN THE POLISH STUDENTS THE MAIN DRIVING FORCE OF THE "NEW HISTORICAL BLOC," IN FACT SOUGHT TO PIT THE WORKER CLASS AGAINST THE STUDENTS AND TO DISRUPT THE IDEOPOLITICAL COHESION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. Such are the facts. Of course, Kuron, Michnik and the others are trying to deny these facts, but we should bear in mind that it was among the groups of the "Banana" ["Bananowa"] that the offensive name of the "robol" [corruption of robotnik] was coined for the Polish worker.

In my view the conflict that has now arisen because of the wave of social discontent with the current socioeconomic situation in Poland is rooted in the contradictions that objectively exist in socialist societies. It is also rooted in many other factors that have triggered it off directly.

The main contradiction is the relation of the state as the basic distributor of the national product vis-a-vis the nation. It should be added in this connection that even in the cases of obvious abuses on the part of the authorities it is a mistake to make divisions such as "we"--that is, the governed--and "they"--that is the government. It is a mistake because the working masses are the sovereigns of state power and because the state itself not only is the apparatus of this sovereignty, but above all represents the nation organized in it. From this viewpoint the strengthening of the state and not the weakening of it is in the same interest of all its citizens--both the workers class and the entire society.

RICH IN NEW BUT VERY PAINFUL EXPERIENCES WE MUST STATE CLEARLY: NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO UNDERMINE THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM AND NO ONE MAY FEEL HIMSELF ENTITLED TO TAKE ACTION THAT CONFLICTS WITH THE POLISH RAISON D'ETAT. WHAT IS MORE, NO ONE WHO TAKES SUCH ACTION MAY CONSIDER HIMSELF FREE FROM RESPONSIBILITY AND SECURE IN IMPLEMENTING HIS PLANS THAT ARE HOSTILE TO US. IN THE NAME OF OUR JOINT NATIONAL SECURITY, WE MUST NOT ALLOW ANYTHING LIKE THIS AT ANY PRICE EVER.

Civic Viewpoint

Let us begin with the statement that whereas it is true that the actual level of the country's civilization should be measured by the prosperity of all its citizens, it is equally true that this social prosperity can be achieved only by high productivity and by guaranteeing a more effective dynamic of socioeconomic changes.

Article 68, Item 1 of our Constitution states: "The citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to work...."

Many generations of the workers class all over the world have fought and are still fighting in many countries for precisely such a right for themselves and for all mankind. Work is the right, the duty and the need of every man. We are pained and embittered by the fact that this right, duty and need have been so dramatically violated in People's Poland, in a state of the workers. We are pained and embittered by the fact that the abuses of the government, economic voluntarism and the ossification of many forms and institutions of socialist democracy in our country have forced our workers class to resort to the ultimate weapon--to the strike.

Article 91 of our Constitution states: "Each citizen of the Polish People's Republic is obliged to protect socialized property and strengthen it as an unshakable foundation of the development of the state and as a source of the fatherland's riches and strength.

Social property includes more than factories, shipyards, foundries, mines, machines, installations--in a word the workbenches and the tools of production. Work itself, which our country now needs as never before, is also social property of the highest importance and of the highest social significance.

Can a Pole who has never denied his fatherland such sacrifices as life and limb, sufferings and whatever he possesses, deny it his work? I think that this question is the most complete illustration of the tragedy of the present situation and the spiritual dilemma of the striking workers and of myself as can be seen in my previous articles and of all the Poles.

LET US DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF THE RIGHT TO STRIKE. WITHOUT ADJUDGING WHETHER THIS RIGHT WILL BE USEFUL FOR THE WORKERS CLASS OR WHETHER IT WILL TURN AGAINST IT, I WISH TO RESTATE MY PERSONAL VIEW THAT STRIKES ARE NOT A SOLUTION THAT CAN FIND WITHIN THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF CLASS, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATIONS. HOWEVER, AS I SEE IT, AT THE PRESENT MOMENT THIS IS A SECONDARY QUESTION, BECAUSE LEGALIZING STRIKES IS ONE THING AND [APPORTIONING] RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAUSING A SITUATION THAT FORCES THE WORKERS CLASS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SUCH A RIGHT IS ANOTHER THING.

That is why a far-reaching reformation of many forms and institutions of our system of democracy and efforts to guarantee for the basic echelons of this democracy genuine self-government, complete organizational autonomy, truly effective performance, and ability to extensively practice the constitutional principles of social consultations are a problem of fundamental significance side by side with the basic problem of formulating a correct program for the country's socioeconomic development. Respect for this democracy's importance and significance constitutes a basic guarantee that party and state decisions are not at odds with society's expectations and moods, that bureaucratic distortions are prevented and that the ties with the working masses are not loosened.

Class Viewpoint

Professing a Marxist analysis of the phenomena and asking myself whether the workers class had the right to make a protest and was right in making it, I answer resolutely: Yes. Asking myself whether the forms that this protest assumed were correct in view of Poland's present specific economic situation, I answer equally resolutely: No. To the question whether the conflict could have been solved in some other way but with the same results, I have to answer: I do not know. However, while watching the course of events I am more and more of the opinion that perhaps in the specific socioeconomic situation of the country there was no other possibility of solving that conflict by the methods that were less costly socially and economically. However, the main questions today include not only the questions about the reasons and the socioeconomic and political justification for the events, but also and mainly the questions about the prospects and genuine opportunities for overcoming our difficulties, about the roads of extricating ourselves from our impasse, about the chances of the Polish economy and, above all, about the lines of solutions.

The Polish workers class is resolutely seeking to stabilize our internal relations and restore a normal order to our economic life. However, we must not ignore and make light of the influence and foreign links of the antisocialist forces, which want to take advantage of the present socioeconomic turmoil and the workers' just protest in our country for their own ends.

I have already mentioned the aggressive form and true aims of the programs and commentaries broadcast by the radio stations that "professionally" practice ideological subversion and that, following in their activities the principles of belligerent anticommunism and extreme hostility to the Soviet Union, would like to upset the neighborly relations between Poland and its allies. Such attempts also are being made by the media other than these radio stations. For example, the New York TIMES published an article a few days ago, asserting that the changes taking place in Poland are aimed at creating "socialism for everyone"--one that is an alternative to Poland's present system and one with which the other socialist countries can be confronted in the future as with a qualitatively new "model" of government. We have also heard voices calling for anarchial syndicalism and for setting up a Christian Democratic Party. We must not pass over in silence these facts. Nor must we fail to see them.

Following the victory of the revolution in Russia, Lenin wrote this about the goals and tasks of the workers class: "...We are switching from the front of the war to the front of the economy.... The present conditions require above all that productivity and work discipline be raised."

Let us recall that we have built the Katowice metallurgical combine, the Child's Health Center, the Warsaw Central Depot and the Warsaw airport; that we have rebuilt the Royal Palace; that we have completed the Lazienki and the Wisla highways; that we produce our own cars and our own color TV sets. In 1971-75 we invested almost Z.9 trillion in the expansion and modernization of our economic potential--that is, almost twice as much as in the previous 5-year period.

We completed 1,125,000 new apartments, which was 183,000 more than in the previous corresponding period and 50,000 more than stipulated by the 6th party congress program. We have set up the National Health Fund and the Alimony Fund. The rural people are now included in free medical care. The differences in the social rights of manual and office workers have been abolished. Labor laws have been modernized, maternity leaves of absence have been extended and the rights pertaining to the leaves of absence to take care of sick children have been expanded. Family benefits have been increased. Gradual increases in all kinds of pensions have been ensured. Real wages have been increased by a mean 7 percent a year, that is, four times as fast as in the two previous 5-year periods. The nation's affluence has increased and we have been able to live much better than before, even though we have had many rapidly increasing difficulties, especially in the recent period. I THINK THAT, WHILE DRAWING UP A BALANCESHEET, WE SHOULD NOT FORGET OUR SUCCESSES WHEN LISTING OUR DIFFICULTIES, EVEN IF PERHAPS THESE SUCCESSES--THEIR TOO BROAD A SCALE, INTENSITY AND ACCUMULATION WITHIN A BRIEF TIME--HAVE BEEN REASONS FOR THE CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

While carefully, penetratingly and frequently reading the postulates adopted by the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk and while fully supporting the workers' just demands and seeing the need for radical changes in the methods of our management, I could not resist the impression THAT WHEN THOSE 21 POSTULATES WERE FORMULATED THE PEOPLE CONCERNED DID NOT ALWAYS REMEMBER THOSE BRIGHTER ASPECTS OF OUR REALITY.

Please, do not misunderstand me: Turning over in my mind all things, I have never denied the correctness of most of those postulates. HOWEVER, WE MUST ALSO GIVE THOUGHT TO WHAT THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE ENTIRE NATION HAVE TO OFFER TO THE COUNTRY AND WHAT SACRIFICES WE MUST BEAR AND HAVE THE DUTY TO BEAR BECAUSE OF THE VERY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. IT IS NO USE DENYING THAT IT IS NOT. Although it is most correct and justifiable to look for those who are to blame for this situation--those who are in power have responsibilities and we have the right, nay, the duty to ask for and expect specific and meaningful explanations of any defaults--we should have no illusions that the pinning down of the reasons for these defaults will be itself prove a panacea for all our shortcomings and troubles. The Polish workers class and the Polish nation are well aware that this is so.

ANOTHER ISSUE IS THE IDENTITY OF ALMOST ALL THAT IS SOCIALLY, AND CLASS MINDEDLY, JUSTIFIABLE IN THOSE POSTULATES WITH THE PARTY PROGRAM OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESS AND WITH THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD AT THAT CONGRESS. I THINK THAT THE DIVERGENCIES IN THIS REGARD CONCERNED NO MORE THAN THE DELAYS, TARDINESS AND DEFINITE FAILINGS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE POSTULATES. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? IT MEANS THAT IT WAS NOT THE PARTY AND NOT ITS PROGRAM THAT HAVE DISAPPOINTED THE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE, BUT THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS PROGRAM.

"The working masses have a very fine sense in distinguishing the honest and dedicated party members," Lenin wrote, "from those who are repulsive to all those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows and who have no privileges and no 'backing.'" It is a great thing to purge the party, taking into account the injunction of the nonparty working people. ...This will make the party a class vanguard that is much stronger than before, much more bound up with its class and much more able to lead its class to victory amidst a multitude of difficulties and dangers.

FINALLY, THE LAST ISSUE. LET ME SAY OPENLY: AS I SEE IT, SOME OF THOSE POSTULATES--REGARDLESS OF THE CONTENTS AND RANGE OF THE SIGNED AGREEMENT--MAY RESULT IN THE FUTURE IN SOLUTIONS THAT ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE WORKERS' GLASS INTERESTS.

I have said earlier in this daily THAT THERE IS A SOCIALLY TANGIBLE LINE BETWEEN THE WORKERS' PROTEST AND THE "PRESSURE" OF THOSE WHO HID THEMSELVES BEHIND THE BACK OF THE WORKER CLASS AND ITS JUST POSTULATES. There is a line between the workers' discontent and the efforts to destabilize our internal relations and to promote political and ideological disintegration, which were and are the aims of the adversaries of socialism and also of the workers class. It is necessary to see the basic difference, but also--unfortunately--the links.

Although the interests of the worker class are the same for all, they are not quite free from internal contradictions. As I once wrote in this daily: Bearing this in mind, one must realize that the implementation of the worker class' subjective interests must not necessarily and always serve the implementation of its objective interests. Nor is the fulfillment of that class' expectations in every case bound to serve its long-term aims. Reasoning in precisely this way, I have reached the conclusion that the worker class and its party must today or tomorrow pay a specific price for violating the Leninist forms of party life, for distortions in the methods of government, for the clique-forming and corruption of some representatives of the party and the state-economic apparatus, for promoting private interests at the cost of the common interest and, which is not less important, for the party's insufficient efforts to spread class awareness among the workers, although the party is the workers class' leading echelon.

Considering the dynamism of Poland's industrialization, the aforementioned issue is extremely essential because the rapid numerical increase in the worker class is responsible for the fact that in many cases we are confronted with the first workers generation. [as published] I think that in its future work the party should pay more thorough attention to this aspect of the issue. I also think that--as has been frequently the case in history--the workers class will by itself quickly grasp where the line of division really is between its own class interests and the interests of all the political speculators who want to turn it into a listless medium through which they can implement the aims and intentions that are hostile to us.

National Viewpoint

In its present shape Poland is an important link of the socialist community and is a crucial factor in stabilizing European relations. Our borders are secure and are based on mutual alliances and friendly contacts. These facts determine our country's permanent and unchangeable political and foreign orientation, which is not subject and cannot be subject to any discussions.

The worker class in People's Poland is the governing class, which means that it is also the class that is responsible for our country's present and future and for the future of the Polish people, who have entrusted to it their fate. It was the workers class, which in its struggle waged together with the progressive forces of our nation against the Hitlerite occupier, won our freedom and defined over 30 years ago the present shape and nature of our political solutions. For the Polish worker class there is no positive alternative to socialism.

The Polish worker class' objective interests are indissolubly linked to the socialist system of our state, to the Polish raison d'etat, to the Polish people and to the strivings and aspirations of our entire society. I repeat once again that--in my view--only the guarantee of the total primacy of the worker class' interests can constitute the road to fulfilling the interests and needs of all the professional and social classes, sections and groups. The all-social and all-national interests can be properly safeguarded only by the consistent implementation of the interests of the worker class. I think that all kinds of theorizing in this regard about a genuine disappearance of--and not about a tendency toward such a disappearance--the differences between the classes, between sections and so on was in our case clearly too early. [paragraph continues]

I also think that any consideration of the people's moral-political unity in terms of class solidarity, which is a thesis based on doubtful social fundations, and not in terms of the class as such will not produce any benefit. What is more, such an approach will not lead to a gradual "rise" of the interests of all the social and professional classes, sections and groups to the level of the objective interests of the workers class--a rise that is consistent with the laws of socialist development. By depriving the workers class' of their primacy interests, that approach will bring them down to the level of the interests of the remaining communities of our society, and this may even harm the workers class. From a class viewpoint in the socialist societies this is not a correct solution at any stage of the development of these societies.

Poland is a state of proletarian dictatorship, a state that--representing and securing above all the workers class interests--is able only under the leadership of the workers class to turn itself in the process of the construction of a developed socialist society into an all-national state in which the workers class retains and continues to play its leading role. Only in such class terms is it possible to interpret the all-national nature of the PZPR. This nature stems from the fact that precisely the workers class' interests express to an ever increasing extent, at the present stage of this class' development, the interests of the working masses and all social and professional classes, sections and groups of our society. In my view it is impossible to view these issues in any other way.

Party Viewpoint

As an old member of the PZPR--wishing to be on good terms with my conscience--I must say that none of the party members is without blame for the present situation of the country and that all of us without exception bear responsibility both for the appearance of specific events and for their development, forms, intensity, range, nature and consequences. No one will absolve us and the party from this responsibility because, as Lenin wrote, "Every party member is responsible for the party and the party is responsible for every member."

The fourth Central Committee plenum began, but did by any means end, the basic turnabout in the party's policy. An accurate, honest, candid and reliable analysis of the reasons that are responsible for the dissonance between the party decisions and the expectations of our society is and will for a long time be the basic subject of party meetings and of personal reflections and thoughts of each of us. In particular, the functioning of internal party democracy should be our special concern. ALSO THE WORKING OUT OF THE MECHANISMS OF PARTY LIFE THAT WOULD PROTECT THE PARTY AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF SIMILAR DISTORTIONS IN THE FUTURE SEEMS A CRUCIAL ISSUE.

"Society formulates its judgments about party policy and, to a great extent, about state policy," the sixth party congress in 1971 stated, "with the help of the evaluations of the performance of the people who, holding specific posts, represent the party and the people's government. This is why we should seek to ensure that the leading party, state and economic cadres include at all levels the people who are dedicated to ideology, are highly qualified and resilient and who always look for better solutions." We must return to these tenets of the sixth congress no matter what.

The party's strength depends equally on observance of the Leninist norms of internal party life, on the genuine ties with all the working people and on the Leninist principles of membership. Each governing party--a party of the masses--is susceptible to having within it the people who would like to gain various advantages from party membership. "These bourgeois and semi-bourgeois elements, which are perhaps not very strong in numbers, but which are much more mobile and shrewd than the workers, are responsible for much disintegration within our party," Lenin said. It seems to me that we must tighten the criteria of party admission. "It is better," Lenin wrote, "that 10 active people are not members of the party than that a windbag [gadula] has the right and possibility to be a party member."

The aims, task, role and vocation of the party is above all to serve the workers class and the nation--serve them among other things by expressing and implementing the socially justifiable and class-consistent interests of all the working people. In addition, ensuring the implementation of the workers class' objective interests is one of the most important issues of party activity. Basing all activity on class principles is of decisive importance for the creation of the climate of mutual trust between the workers class and its party. It should be added that the principal tie between the workers class and the party and vice versa has never been ruptured, in spite of many--at times even drastic--experiences. This is because the party is not this or that part of the workers class--it is its integral part, its leading echelon. THE LACK OF TRUST IN THE AUTHORITIES MUST NOT BE REGARDED AS A GENERAL LACK OF TRUST IN THE PARTY, ALTHOUGH IT IS ALSO THANKS TO THE AUTHORITIES WHO GAIN THE CLASS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AND THAT OF THE PARTY THAT THIS TRUST CAN BE BUILT ON MORE ENDURING AND MORE CORRECT FOUNDATIONS.

As for trade unions, the issue is beyond the scope of this article. It requires other considerations, but there is no doubt that all the consequences of the disruption of trade unionism are at present difficult to predict.

Aside from trade unions, the system of proletarian dictatorship in socialist societies includes the party, the state, and the youth movement. Together with trade unions, the ideological and educational youth organizations constitute the most important and the most numerous social organizations in the socialist state. We should reckon with the possibility that soon these organizations may become targets for attack by antisocialist forces. In particular, this possibility affects the Polish Students Union active in higher schools. In my view, one of the more important and more urgent tasks of the youth movement and of the entire party now is to prevent any attempt to disrupt the ideopolitical unity of the younger generation and to effect the ideological breakaway of youth organizations from the party.

I THINK THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION IN POLAND CALLS FOR AN ABSOLUTE CLOSING OF THE RANKS OF THE PARTY AND FOR FOCUSING OUR ATTENTION ON WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT FOR THE WORKERS CLASS, THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE. IT CALLS FOR UNANIMITY IN DEFINING AND CONSISTENTLY DEFENDING THE DIRECTION IN WHICH, CONVINCED ABOUT THE CORRECTNESS OF OUR CHOICE, WE MUST ALL ACT TOGETHER.

As everywhere, there are certain limits in political life that should not be overstepped. The main principles of socialist development, including the fundamental principle of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party and the alliance with the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community, are always the same for us and should not be subjected to any doubts. The achieved compromise must not be used by anyone as a weapon against socialism.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG CAUSED BY STRIKES

LD122235 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The revision of this year's housing construction plans carried out as a result of a Sejm resolution has created more real opportunities for construction workers to carry out their tasks and to get rid of backlogs in many regions of the country dating back to last year. Strikes and stoppages at work made the situation worse. The ensuing losses for August are estimated at 300,000 square meters of housing space, and for September at 500,000 square meters. During the 8 months of this year 36.1 percent of the annual tasks, providing for handing over for use of 9.7 million square meters of housing space, have been carried out.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY DISCUSSES DELAYS, SUPPLY SHORTAGES

LD131626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The implementation of the targets of this year's plan as well as the implementation of demands and suggestions submitted by the work forces were the subject of today's conference held at the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry. Present were representatives of organizational branches from the Ministry of Construction and of local branches of the trade union of building industry workers.

The ministry has so far received 1,700 suggestions from the work forces. In addition to problems dealing with pay they encompass demands pertaining to the improvement of the organization of labor on building sites as well as abundant comment on social conditions of workers. Many of these demands can be settled directly in the enterprises. The implementation of many of them will be dealt with by the ministry while some will be passed on to the appropriate authorities.

The implementation of this year's plan targets in construction is considerably delayed. In August 5,500 new apartments were not handed over for use. The debate pointed out that the fundamental issues were the deliveries of indispensable materials to the building sites. Recently shortages of cement, rolled goods, insulation materials, floor finish and other finishing materials became apparent. Enterprises receive allocations of material on paper only. They cannot wait for the deliveries and often have to get them from the other end of Poland using their own transportation.

Further Details

LD141352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of representatives from organizational branches, the Ministry of Construction, and from local branchesof the construction industry workers' trade union has taken place in Warsaw. Discussion centered round methods to be used to catch up with backlogs in construction and the postulates of work forces put forward for examination by the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

It was stated that the August strikes and work stoppages resulted in construction industry's losses amounting to approximately Z6 billion. The losses in the construction materials industry amounted to approximately Z750 million.

Only 36 percent of annual housing construction tasks were carried out over the past 8 months. It was stated during the discussion that one of the fundamental factors in catching up with the backlog is to ensure regular deliveries of necessary materials.

TEACHERS TO GET PAY RAISE 1 OCTOBER

LD122212 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--Teacher wages in Poland will go up as of October 1 this year, Education Minister Krzysztof Kruszewski told EXPRESS WIECZORNY today.

Each full-time teacher is going to get a 600 zloty raise along with higher overtime rates. Teachers with university degrees and work seniority exeeding 26 years are to receive an additional 300-zloty bonus.

The ministry's policy is to raise the basic pay, make the hourly pay for extra work equal to that for standard work, and improve the system of pay rises due to work seniority.

STATE PRICES COMMISSION STRENGTHENS CONTROL OF PRICES

LD132218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The State Price Commission is strengthening control of prices in the market and services. Irrespective of the control carried out during August of the prices of vegetables and fruit, this month the prices of various services, foodstuffs, clothing and knitwear were checked. The control over the prices of vegetables and fruit has shown the lack of any improvement in this sphere. Comparatively numerous violations of regulations were revealed in Warsaw, Lublin and Wroclaw. Most frequently these applied to the price of tomatoes, potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, onions and of autumn fruit.

The offenders were punished. A total of 30 cases were taken to courts and 152 to misdemeanour panels. A total of 218 persons were fined. Particularly glaring examples of overpricing of goods and services were found in the boutique-type shops. This applied particularly to clothing made of [word indistinct] and cotton.

Much attention was also given to services. In cooperative shops in Krakow, without any justification, charges for services such as house repairs were excessive by an average of 50 percent. This was also true in Szczecin. As a result of the control the violations were corrected and the offenders will be dealt with.

PLANS TO ENSURE SUPPLIES FOR FOURTH QUARTER REPORTED

LD122100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The market situation has been very difficult since the start of the year. Even though during the past 8 months industry has supplied many more goods than planned, it has not been possible to accumulate the adequate quantity of stock of goods essential in the final months of the year.

According to the calculations of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, supplies of goods worth Z45 billion more than that previously agreed upon with the producers must be ensured for commerce if basic public requirements are to be satisfied, including the consequences of the latest pay rises. All this applies to the fourth quarter of this year.

The bridging of the gap will require much effort. Thanks to the increase of means for imports and thanks to the decisions which have already been made, it has been possible to safeguard deliveries of additional produce, worth approximately Z17 billion. So far Z10.5 billion has been earmarked for imports of meat, butter, sugar, cocoa and tomato concentrate. It is also envisaged that it will be possible to purchase in the socialist countries additional goods, mainly fruit, for some Z3.5 billion. All this, even though it decreases the deficit of goods in the final months of the year, does not, nevertheless, get rid of it completely.

That is why, by the end of September, operative plans will be worked out for supplies to the market in the fourth quarter. The plans will have a binding force, just like the national socioeconomic plan.

CITIZENS CONTRIBUTE TO FUND FOR NATIONAL LOAN

LD130730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The proposal to float a national loan is one of the topics at present under public discussion. Some citizens, without waiting for the results of this discussion, are making voluntary payments to the state treasury, according to the information received from the Ministry of Finance. Regulations require that each such payment be registered. That is why special current accounts have been set up in the eight sections of the National Bank of Poland in Warsaw. Gifts of money will be paid into these current accounts. Should the national loan not be floated, the use of these payments will be agreed on with the donors.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT CANADA 6-10 OCTOBER

AU151455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit to Canada over October 6-10 at the invitation of Edward Schreyer, governor-general of Canada, of Mrs Schreyer and of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL BEGINS SESSION AT NEPTUN

AU151637 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The proceedings of the seventh session of the Romanian-U.S. Council began at Neptun resort today. The body was established in 1973 on the occasion of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the United States.

Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conveyed warm greetings and wishes for full success on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In his speech, Comrade Cornel Burtica stressed that the proceedings of the council's current session will permit the sides to find new ways and means of expanding bilateral economic relations. Thus, he stressed the importance of achieving a balanced traffic of goods, of concluding long-term contracts, of expanding bilateral cooperation in third markets and of imparting long-term prospects to the relations between the two countries.

U.S. ambassador to Bucharest Rudolph Aggrey conveyed to the participants greetings from President Jimmy Carter. The message expresses the conviction that the session will make a fresh contribution to developing the relations between the United States and Romania. The U.S. president assured the participants in the session of the U.S. Government's entire support for efforts to develop commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries, in accordance with agreements at summit level.

Burtica, Seidman Meeting

AU152016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on September 15 with Herta Seidman, under secretary of commerce of the U.S., who attends the seventh session of the Romanian-American Economic Council.

They approached aspects of the economic relations between Romania and the U.S., as well as the existing possibilities for their further development.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE DISCUSSED

AU141829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian-Mozambican economic talks were conducted on September 14 in Bucharest, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

According to what was agreed upon between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and wishing to amplify the multilateral relations between the two countries, the sides analyzed aspects of expansion and diversification of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, mining, as well as of the trade exchanges, in harmony with the two countries' development programmes. Measures were covenanted in this respect for the achievement of the economic cooperation ventures between Romania and Mozambique.

BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER MOGWE ENDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU152010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--Official talks concluded on September 15 between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Archie M. Mogwe, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Botswana.

ZIMBABWE MINES MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU141830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Sep (AGERPRES)--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of mining, oil and geology, received on September 14 Morris Nyabumgo, minister of mining and energy resources of the Zimbabwe Republic, now on an official visit to Romania, at head of a delegation, at the invitation of the Ministry of Mining, Oil and Geology.

During the talks, they examined the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in geology and extractive industry. The delegation of Zimbabwe will visit the next days various mining fields in order to assess the concrete modalities of cooperation between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe in this domain.

Burtica Meeting

AU152015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 15, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Morris Nyabumgo, minister of mines and energy resources [title as received] of the Zimbabwe Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

They discussed problems regarding the development of collaboration and economic cooperation in geology and mining between Romania and Zimbabwe.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO IASI COUNTY 15 SEP

AU151451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 15 in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Iasi County where they are to attend the opening of the new academic year, a festivity arranged in Iasi Municipality. The Romanian party and state leader is accompanied by Ilie Verdet and Gheorghe Oprea.

The first unit visited was the heavy equipment manufacturing combine in the industrial area of Iasi Municipality, where President Nicolae Ceausescu inaugurated a modern section for forging of parts necessary for complex equipment.

The Romanian head of state's visit continues.

Address at Mass Rally

AU151315 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1110 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 15 September mass rally in Iasi occasioned by his working visit to that county--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Iasi Municipality and County, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. [applause, cheers]

We have come on a working visit to the principal center of Moldavia to consult with the working people and to see how the current 5-year plan provisions are implemented and what further measures are required to make our Moldavia even more beautiful, even richer. [applause, cheers] At the same time, we came to attend in Iasi the opening of the new school year in the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause, cheers]

We have toured the large complex on which building work began 4 years ago. I noted with great satisfaction that currently Iasi has a large machine-building complex of which not only Iasi, but our entire country can be proud. [cheers] Several plants--genuine factories--have already begun production. Naturally, a few others remain to be built to complete this large machine-building center. At the same time, however, the units that have already been commissioned must make greater efforts to manufacture products up to the level of their modern equipment. Within a very short period of time this machine-building center must achieve a production totaling 20 billion lei, somewhat more than Iasi used to produce in 1975. [cheers]

The management of the complex, the workers, technicians and engineers spoke proudly of their achievements, of their concern to raise the technological level of production. In point of fact, I noted the same concerns at the old Nicolina plant and at other enterprises whose products I viewed at a small exhibition organized at the complex. For this, I want to convey warmest congratulations to the workers, to the entire collective of this great machine-building complex, and to all the workers of Iasi. [cheers]

This great achievement demonstrates the strength of the workers class and of our socialist state, the capabilities of the Romanian people--builders of socialism, masters of their destinies, who are consciously building their own communist future. [cheers] An old song says that we grow like the country's grain fields in the rain, in the wind, in the storm; so let us continue the meeting despite the rain. [cheers] Let us take this rain--as our people say--as an omen of prosperity, and let us work even better. [cheers]

I also visited the large textile factory, where I also noted wonderful achievements. In point of fact, I want to mention with great satisfaction that Iasi County will prefulfill the 5-year plan, and that as in the past, this year the working people of Iasi County and Municipality are obtaining wonderful results. Hence, I warmly congratulate you all, and wish you ever new successes. [cheers]

Throughout the country working people everywhere are attaining great results in fulfilling the 5-year plan; they are striving to achieve the best possible results in all areas in the last 3 and 1/2 months of this 5-year plan. From here, from Iasi, I want to convey congratulations to all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, and wishes for ever better results in this 5-year plan. [cheers]

Similarly good results have been attained in agriculture, transportation and all other areas of activity. We may state with great satisfaction that despite the difficulties we encountered in the current 5-year plan, despite the difficult international economic situation, despite the crisis that is afflicting many states, primarily the developed ones, we will manage to fulfill and even exceed the industrial production plan, thus demonstrating the capabilities of our socialist economy and of our people, who can overcome any difficulties and ensure a free, prosperous and happy life. [cheers]

We are also successfully implementing the provisions on raising the material and intellectual well-being of all our people. This year we completed the last stage of remuneration increases envisaged for the current 5-year plan, and as a result, the working people's incomes will be about 30 percent higher than in 1975, as compared to the 20 percent increase initially envisaged in the 5-year plan. This far greater increase in the working people's incomes was made possible by a considerable increase in economic efficiency, by the devoted work of our workers class and all other people; it forcefully demonstrates that everything we have achieved in Romania, our socio-economic development creates conditions for continuously raising the living standard--the supreme goal of the party's policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [applause, cheers]

There is no doubt that even in the industrial complex and plants I visited there are still shortcomings and failings. However, I do not now want to speak about them. I believe that what we discussed there will call the attention of the county and municipal county committees and of the management collectives and working people to the situation and make them take resolute steps to increasingly raise the technological level and improve product quality; to make optimal use of their machines and equipment so that they will produce at maximum capacity; to resolutely apply the new economic mechanism; to enhance economic efficiency; to reduce material and production expenditures and to increase labor productivity.

I trust that the working people of Iasi, led by the party organization, will draw all due conclusions--I do not want to criticize, I will not criticize--and I am confident that without hearing any criticism you will work better. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, while resolutely working to successfully complete the current 5-year plan, we must also make thorough preparations for the 1981 plan, the first year of the coming 5-year plan, and for the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions. As you know, we are focusing our attention on achieving a new quality. We are endeavoring to consolidate the economic-material basis we have attained so that we can work exclusively with our own resources and thus continuously increase our national wealth and raise our people's living standards. We also have all the necessary conditions at our disposal for successfully implementing the 12th congress decisions in the coming 5-year plan.

I am convinced that the working people of Iasi, communists, all management collectives, the members of the socialist democracy and unity organizations, the trade unions, the communist youth organization, women, men, young people will make every effort to increase their contribution and place Iasi among the first counties from the viewpoint of rapid development of our socialist fatherland. [cheers]

As I said at the beginning, we came to Iasi to attend the opening of the new school year in our country. On this occasion, I want to convey congratulations to all school children, teaching staff, students and parents on the occasion of the new school year; I hope that 1981 will mark an important moment in raising the Romanian educational system to a higher level. [applause]

I have visited an industrial school and two departments at the polytechnical school, and I was briefed on the results of all the schools and the University of Iasi. Indeed, Iasi County, or rather Iasi Municipality, has become a noteworthy university center. Cenerally speaking, Iasi is a noteworthy education center, a center of culture. Hence, in step with the development of industry, we are rapidly developing science, education and culture, as indispensable and fundamental factors for the general progress of the fatherland, for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and for advancing toward communism. [cheers]

I noted with great satisfaction that the party decision to closely coordinate the educational system with science and production is being successfully implemented. Indeed, the Iasi institutes and schools show wonderful results and are following a sound course. We were overjoyed to see the achievements attained in science and technology, the fact that the professors are closely cooperating with the scientists and enterprises with a view to producing the best possible results in raising the technological level of all our activities. This is why I want to convey special congratulations to the professors, students and pupils of Iasi, as well as wishes for ever better results in all their activities. [cheers]

Simultaneously with the opening of the new school year, we must resolutely begin implementing the provisions of the education law and the 12th congress decisions, as well as the decisions adopted by the education congress, which mapped out the lines of development of the educational system, **science and culture** in the new stage Romania is entering. In this respect Iasi must take a more important place, not only from the viewpoint of numbers of school children, students and teaching staff, but also from the viewpoint of quality and general level of its education and scientific research. Here, in Iasi, we have wonderful cadres and wonderful young people. In fact, throughout the country we have wonderful cadres in education and science, and wonderful young people to master the most modern scientific achievements in all areas, because this is the only way to become good builders of socialism, trustworthy citizens of Socialist Romania, future builders of communism in Romania. [applause, cheers]

In the area of education, we must also utilize the material and technical means at our disposal, the wonderful conditions that our socialist state and our party are making available for the educational system. On this basis we should obtain the best possible results in education. Here, too, there is room for improvement. We must more resolutely master the latest in science and technology; we must permanently struggle to make maximum use of the resources in our national economy, so that as soon as young people and students go out to factories, to fields, or laboratories they can immediately become integrated in the production process, thus making an increasing contribution to the general development of our fatherland. We must base our entire educational system and teaching on the revolutionary outlook of the world: historical and dialectical materialism.

We must not for a moment forget that we are still in a process of revolutionary changes; socialism and communism require unlimited devotion and self-sacrifice. They require a revolutionary spirit, and we must act as revolutionaries in everything we do, must work as true revolutionaries. [cheers]

I want to urge all students, schoolchildren, Pioneers, all pupils of Iasi and of the entire country to begin the new year with the firm determination to obtain the best possible results in their studies.

Dear young people and children, you should do everything possible to improve your knowledge, to learn, learn and learn again and to master technology, science, biology, mathematics, chemistry, physics and general knowledge about the world, so as to understand the secrets of nature and the development of human society. You must learn that in our capacity as revolutionaries and communists we must do everything possible to build in Romania a society capable of ensuring equal rights for all citizens, without exception, as well as equal duties and that each citizen become a resolute struggler for socialism, communism, the fatherland's independence and its sovereignty and greatness. [applause, cheers]

I also call upon all categories of teaching cadres to exemplarily carry out their educational duties in order to ensure the commendable development of the teaching process, to help pupils, students, children and all our youth to master the highest knowledge in all fields, to teach them love for work and the fatherland and to instill into their minds the determination to devote all their lives to the fatherland, socialism and communism. [applause, cheers]

The party, government and our socialist society highly assesses the work and activity of all educational staff and I express the conviction that all our educational cadres will continue to fulfill their revolutionary duties by always serving the fatherland and people. [applause, cheers]

We must do everything possible, dear comrades and friends, to ensure that socialist Romania attains a new quality in education, science and material production during the next 5-year plan and to ensure our fatherland's transition to a higher development stage in accordance with conditions that our people's work can create. Let us secure a dignified place for our fatherland among free and equal peoples who are determined to shape their lives independently, without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends,

While concerning ourselves with implementing the party program and the decisions of the 12th party congress, we firmly act for a policy of peace and national independence, with the conviction that only under conditions of peace can our people, like other peoples, fulfill the aspiration to build a free and prosperous life. [applause, cheers]

We are unswervingly developing our relations with socialist countries, primarily, of course, with neighboring countries, who, like us, are building socialism, so as to act in full solidarity to assert the force of socialism in our countries and at the world level. [applause, cheers]

We are developing relations with developing countries, the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, by firmly basing our relations with all of them on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force. [applause, cheers]

We are living in an age of great revolutionary changes; new peoples are shaking off foreign domination and winning national independence.

We are proud to assert that, throughout this period, the party, state and Romanian people have been side by side with and have supported national liberation movements, thus honorably fulfilling international duties of solidarity with peoples struggling to do away with colonial and imperialist domination and to become free and the masters of their destiny. We congratulate the peoples who have won national independence and wish them success in consolidating their independence. [applause, cheers]

Powerful revolutionary changes are also occurring in many states. Under the difficult conditions of the economic crisis which has left millions unemployed and worsened the situation in poor countries, several developed countries are becoming even richer while the great majority of mankind is becoming even poorer, as a result of the imperialist policy and of the current policy of neocolonialist policy of economic inequity prevailing in international relations. Therefore Romania, in close solidarity with socialist countries and developing states firmly advocates a new international economic order, a better, more just and more equitable one, which should put an end to oppression and inequality and establish relations of full equality among all nations. [applause, cheers]

We are witnessing a huge increase in world expenditures for armaments. The arms race has led to an accumulation of a huge quantity of arms of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. We must openly state that the main armaments are concentrated in Europe. Therefore, Romania along with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peace-loving peoples firmly speaks out for disarmament primarily nuclear and for substantially reducing military expenditures. The fact that about $500 billion are being spent this year on armaments has determined that the burden of the arms race is becoming even heavier and more unbearable for all peoples. That is why we must say a resolute no to armaments; we must make resolute efforts to determine a transition to reducing military expenditures and eliminating nuclear weapons from military arsenals.

Let us do everything possible to ensure that the wonderful achievements of science be put in the service of man, peoples and their well-being, happiness and independence. [applause, cheers]

We speak out for attaining security and cooperation in Europe. We believe that the preparatory proceedings started in Madrid must lay the foundation for a thorough development with ever better results of the November security conference. We European countries need new relations of democratic equality; we desire that the civilization built on this continent should not be destroyed by nuclear weapons. Therefore, all European peoples are vitally interested in European security, in preventing the deployment of new nuclear missiles on this continent and in negotiations that have begun to halt the deployment of these missiles in Europe. We are convinced that it is within the power of European peoples to attain good results along the road of cooperation, detente and peace. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends,

There are many complicated problems to be resolved. This year we have witnessed an extreme tension in international life. Many unresolved problems have accumulated and new events have led to this extreme tension. Therefore, we must firmly act to reduce tension and solve all these problems through negotiations alone, by firmly proceeding from respect for each nation's independence. Only a negotiated solution of all complicated problems facing today's mankind can ensure the resumption of detente and a new course in international life, consolidate the national independence of peoples and guarantee peace. [applause, cheers]

We must strengthen solidarity between socialist countries, developing and nonaligned states, all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all independence- and peace-loving countries. We must do everything possible to ensure that people can clearly have their say in all problems facing today's mankind.

That is why it is necessary in resolving problems to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies and to democratize international life by facilitating the participation of all states, regardless of size but primarily small and medium-sized countries. We are firmly convinced that in spite of complicated problems existing today in the world and the current tension, peoples have the necessary power to prevent, by united action, the start of a new war, to determine the transition to disarmament and to ensure their independence and mankind's peace. [applause, cheers]

When the rain started I said that we should go on with our rally. Now, look, the sun is shining, something which proves that after any storm, the sun comes out again. Likewise, in international life, a better and more just world will emerge. [prolonged applause, cheers, chants]

We must trust the power of united peoples and of progressive and anti-imperialist forces. We must never fear difficulties. Since we are revolutionaries both at the domestic and international level, we will remain revolutionaries, in close unity with those advocating national liberation, social revolution and peace. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends,

In conclusion, I want to express the conviction that the Iasi working people will conclude the current 5-year plan with wonderful results by occupying a front-ranking place and do everything possible to be first in the country in the next 5-year plan, or better yet, next year. [applause, cheers]

With this conviction, I would again like to wish that workers, peasants, intellectuals, educational cadres, pupils and students attain ever better results, each one in his particular field, and do everything possible to make an ever greater contribution to the flourishing of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you increasingly greater successes, much health and happiness. [applause, cheers]

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH NIGERIA--During the visit to Nigeria by Comrade Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, contracts were concluded between Romanian and Nigerian enterprises for 1980-81 and new opportunities for economic cooperation between the two countries were examined. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 13 Sep 80 AU]

PZPR SECRETARY WASZCZUK MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN BELGRADE

Meeting With Grlickov

LD151316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation, held talks today with Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a short working visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In a long and friendly conversation in which Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part, Comrade Waszczuk spoke in detail about the efforts being made by the PZPR to resolve topical sociopolitical and economic questions in Poland.

Comrade Grlickov thanked him for the information on Poland's internal questions and expressed support for the Polish leadership's resolve to seek political solutions in resolving these questions. There was also discussion of relations and cooperation between the LCY and PZPR, as well as between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Poland.

They emphasized with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Polish relations are developing successfully in all spheres. The all-round development of relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries was assessed as being the result of consistent respect for the principles of autonomy, equality and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as of mutual understanding. Both sides expressed a readiness to continue to develop friendly relations and cooperation on the above-mentioned bases, as well as to deepen and enrich them in the interests of the traditional friendship of the peoples of the two countries, equitable international cooperation, and of peace and socialism in the world. The conversation was also attended by Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Doronjski

LD151328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a short visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Information was exchanged in a friendly and cordial atmosphere on the parties' activities and topical problems and development tasks in Poland. Wiktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present.

Departure for Home

LD152010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who paid a brief working visit to our country, left Belgrade for Warsaw today. At Belgrade airport Waszczuk was seen off by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by other officials.

SWAPO PRESIDENT SAM NUJOMA ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD151518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Federal Conference of SAWPY. At Belgrade airport, the leader of the Liberation Movement of the People of Namibia was welcomed by Zivan Vasiljevic, chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for International Cooperation and Relations With Foreign Countries.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF MAMULA LEAVES FOR VISIT TO GREECE

LD151016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, left for Greece today for an official and friendly visit to the Armed Forces of that neighboring country. Admiral Mamula, who is leading a delegation of our armed forces, is making a return visit at the invitation of Gen Agamennon Gratsios, chief of National Defense General Staff of Greece.

During his visit in the Republic of Greece Admiral Mamula will visit units and institutions of the Greek Armed Forces and will hold talks with his host, General Gratsios, and other high-ranking military leaders.

At Batajnica Airport Admiral Mamula and the members of the delegation were seen off by Col Gen Dusan Pekic and other officers.

ALBANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO KOSOVO

LD152316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pristina, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of economists of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Nikolla Profi, president of the Chamber of Commerce of that country, arrived today on a 5-day working visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. While in Kosovo, the delegation will have talks with representatives of the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo, of the Executive Council and of work organizations on the cooperation up to date and on the possibilities of expanding it.

In the preliminary talks held in Pristina today, Nazmi Mustafa, president of the Kosovo Economic Chamber, and Nikolla Profi, president of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce. stressed that trade cooperation between the two neighboring countries, which goes as far back as 1960, is becoming increasingly successful and has recently registered a significant increase. In the total trade between Yugoslavia and Albania in 1978, Kosovo's share was $3.4 million and in 1979 it was $10 million. In the first 6 months of the year a goods exchange to the tune of $10 million was achieved and--as stated in the talks today--there are real possibilities not only for achieving but in fact for exceeding the agreed exchange by economic organizations of Kosovo and Albania for this year of $25 million.

Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, today received the delegation of economists from Albania. The visitors then visited the Elektroprivreda Kosovo [Kosovo power production enterprise], the storage battery plant in Kosovska Mitrovica and the wallpapter factory in Pristina. Tomorrow the delegation will visit Gnjilane and Urosevac.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA HOLDS RECEPTION FOR CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES

LD142116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Mostar, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--Muhamed Besic, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and chairman of the Executive Council's Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, and Dzevad Derviskadic, president of the Mostar Municipal Assembly, gave a reception tonight in connection with the celebration of the inauguration of the newly built cathedral in Mostar for the high-ranking dignitaries of the Catholic Church, including Cardinals Franjo Seper and Agnelo Rossi, and Michele Cecchini, the Holy See's nuncio in Belgrade.

During the reception Muhamed Besic stressed that the relations between the social comminity and the Catholic Church in the socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina are very good. This is due mainly to our working people and citizens who are firmly oriented to the construction or our socialist self-managing society, brotherhood, unity, equality and togetherness, and to the nonaligned and independent position of the SFRY. It is also due to the efforts of sociopolitical factors and institutions of our political system and also to the readiness of the leadership of the Catholic Church in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and an overwhelming number of priests with full understanding and respect to devise solutions pertaining to mutual relations. "A free profession of one's faith, as one of man's freedoms, stems from the very nature of our sociopolitical system and our socialist democracy, guaranteed by our constitutional law. Operating in these conditions all religious communities, and the Catholic Church in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, have attained significant results. The building of the cathedral in Mostar also is a result of good relations and a confirmation of the correctness of our policy in a free fulfillment of religious sentiment," stated Muhamed Basic, among other things, at the reception for the high-ranking dignataries of the Catholic Church.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH CARDINAL SEPER

LD122111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Prof Ivan Lalic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and chairman of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, had a meeting in Zagreb today with Cardinal Dr Franjo Seper, prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. On behalf of the Croatian assembly's Executive Council and on his own behalf Lalic congratulated the cardinal on his 75th birthday and the 50th anniversary of his ordination as priest, which he celebrated on 7 September at the Zagreb Cathedral.

Seper and Lalic talked about some topical issues of the relations between Yugoslavia and the Vatican and in this context, between the state and the Catholic Church in Croatia, and on the further promotion of these relations.

Through his activity as archbishop of Zagreb and chairman of the Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia, and subsequently as the prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, Franjo Seper is one of the leading personalities in the Vatican. Cardinal Dr Seper has made a significant contribution to the promotion of relations between the state and the Catholic Church in our country as well as to the normalization and promotion of relations between the SFRY and the Holy See.

MRDJENOVIC EXPLAINS SFRY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU132022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Djuradj Mrdjenovic commentary]

[Text] We stand immediately before the first autumn discussions of the draft amendments to the Federal Constitution. The Commission for Constitutional Questions of the SFRY Assembly has determined the text of the draft amendments and submitted them to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The discussions begin on Monday, which is an opportunity for recalling the proposals discussed 2 months ago. Djuradj Mrdjenovic comments:

Let us first say that in the final, concluding examination of all the proposals and opinions, the decision was made that there should be eight amendments to the Federal Constitution. Later on, the Commission for Constitutional Questions reached the conclusion that amendment seven was unnecessary, because the proposal on the term of office for incumbents in juridical functions was incorporated in amendment two as a special section. Thus seven amendments were left in all.

Let us proceed in sequence. Amendment One is well known and was discussed most, for it contains principles on collective work and responsibility. Amendment Two concerns the officials who are elected or appointed for 4 years and it provides that they may be elected not more than twice in succession. Amendment Three establishes that the president and the vice president of the SFRY Assembly, and the presidents of its chambers, shall be elected for 1 year according to the rule that each year they shall be from a different republic or autonomous province.

Amendment Four provides that the SFRY Presidency shall be composed of one member from each republic and province and, ex officio, the president of the LCY organ. Amendment Five has two variations. According to the first one, the president of the Federal Executive Council cannot be elected twice in succession but the members can. According to the other variation, the president and the members of the Federal Executive Council are proposed by the SFRY Presidency, for a term of 4 years for the members and 2 years for the president, and the president may be elected not more than twice in succession by special procedure.

Amendment Six concerns the appointment of officials heading the organs of administration and the federal organizations. Several opinions also exist in this instance, such as Amendment Five. The last amendment concerns the judges of the constitutional courts, who shall be elected for 8 years and who may not be elected twice. A president will be elected from among the judges for 1 year, each year from a different republic or province.

Further Details

LD152326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 September (TANJUG)--Work is underway in Yugoslavia on preparations for amending the Constitution of Yugoslavia and the constitutions of its six republics and two autonomous provinces. These amendments are to assure the implementation of President Tito's initiative on the advancement of collective work, decision-making and responsibility in all organs and institutions of the political system.

The Yugoslav press today devotes much attention to the public discussions where it is stressed that collective work will advance the content and quality of the work of all organs and organizations and will contribute to the strengthening of socialist democracy.

The collective form of work and responsibility is seen in Yugoslavia as the authentic expression of self-management, as it is characterised fundamentally by a spirit of democracy and creativity. Its spirit of democracy can be seen in that it is to enable and ensure that each individual can speak out on the method of solution of a problem of particular interest to him. Its creativity can be seen in that the best solution can be arrived at through collectivity.

The concepts of collective work and collective decision-making in the Yugoslav socialist self-management society presuppose a system or concept of social relations which are to be established in society in the process of the exercising of political power and in the process of decision-making on all [words indistinct] affairs. Collective work and responsibility is no novelty in the Yugoslav political system. Launching the initiative for developing collective work and decision-making, the late President Tito said that Yugoslav communists, during the revolution as well as in the pre- and post-war periods, succeeded in resolving the most complex problems and opening up prospects for the development of society precisely by implementing collective work. This is why collective work and decision-making is the strategic orientation now in the development of Yugoslavia's self-management society.

The constitutional amendments will set out in detail the principles of collective work, decision-making and responsibility. The second group of draft amendments relates to the duration of terms of office and limitations as to the number of times officials can be elected or appointed to concrete posts.

The draft amendments lay down that all governments and self-management bodies provide for the realization of the interests of the working class and all working people in the socio-economic and political relations of socialist self-management, and, particularly, within the delegational system. The draft amendments also propose that the structure and composition of collective government and self-management organs be determined in a way which would provide for collective work, decision-making, responsibility and the equality of all members of these bodies in exercising their rights, obligations and responsibilities.

The principle is also set out that every member of a collective body is personally responsible for his own work, and, in accordance with his rights and obligations, for the work and decisions of the whole body. Under the draft amendments, government and self-management organs are bound to exercise their rights and obligations in such a way as to enable social supervision over their work.

GENERAL DISCUSSES ARMY ROLE IN ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU131541 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2146 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Lt Gen Predrag Djuric article: "Yugoslav People's Army Contribution to Economic Stabilization: Political Activities as a Function of the Economic Situation"]

[Excerpts] Discussing the immediate tasks of communists in implementing economic stabilization measures, the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] particularly pointed out at its session on 27 June the need for even greater and more organized ideopolitical activities of every LCY member and organization in this field. The conclusions stressed that the problems of socioeconomic relations and the struggle to overcome economic problems must be featured more prominently in our political work, in daily ideopolitical activities of communists and in imparting information to all our army personnel.

Political actions so far have helped to overcome more successfully and quickly any simplified understanding that the stabilization policy is a measure calculated exclusively to solve some concrete shortcomings in our economy and that it is limited in time. Therefore, from the very beginning one should proceed from the fact that these measures and policy are lasting in nature, that we should practice them constantly and that a strategic question of our ideological and class views is constituted in their essence.

On the other hand, a consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy leads to important political effects which also influence the strengthening of the armed forces and the defense strength of the country as a whole: for through the increase in the productivity of labor and the efficiency of economic operations, the increase in income, a quicker and more stable development of the several economic branches, the freeing of our economy of its high dependence on imported raw materials and foreign technology, the improvement of the structure of investment outlays, a quicker development of the underdeveloped and the hill and mountain areas, and the provision of commodity reserves, they indirectly and directly enhance the material foundations of our defense and increase the overall capabilities of society to equip the armed forces.

All this shows how natural it is that all our army personnel and each citizen are objectively and equally interested in a consistent implementation of such a policy and its results. However, army personnel in their political work must by no means neglect the experiences which show that certain resistance of various kinds and varied intensity has opposed all major socioeconomic demands in our country, the aim of which is the progress of our society. Some resistance emanates from the lack of knowledge and understanding of the processes in our society, while others are consciously designed to slow down our development. It is certain that economic stabilization measures will also not run smoothly or be without difficulties and resistance. But we must be able to distinguish what are subjective difficulties and what are other kinds, and what is lack of understanding and what is calculated resistance.

In this connection we must especially bear in mind that enemies of various colors will also endeavor to obstruct the realization of this course of the system of socialist self-management, and more. We are therefore obligated to display even more vigilance in our daily political work and in concretely implementing the stabilization measures and must involve outselves even more responsibly, consistently and resolutely in implementing all the tasks in this field.

Economizing Must Not Negatively Affect Combat Readiness

It must be especially pointed out that in current political work and in everyday ideopolitical activities of all subjects in our army, we must proceed from the fact that the YPA uses considerable material, technical and financial resources, and that in this respect, too, it has an important part in implementing the stabilization policy as a part of our society. The involvement of every YPA member in saving and economically dealing with these resources also proceeds from the possibility that the stabilization measures, particularly in the initial period, may influence the volume of resources which society can allocate for its needs. Because of general economizing, increases in prices, expensive foreign exchange, slowed down construction activities and outlays for the development of facilities for the production and repair of arms and military equipment and a rationalization of the costs of provisions for regular life and the work of units, the real value of the financial resources used for YPA needs may be reduced.

Therefore all of us army personnel face the task of ensuring that this reduced real value of financial resources used in the YPA will not negatively affect the combat readiness of the units. This must be overcome, among other things, by the mobilization and motivation of every member of our army, all communists, League of Communists organizations, organizations of the socialist youth federation, trade unions, military collectives, advisory bodies and all the subjects so that we can contribute by a persistent struggle, initiative, responsible behavior and concrete results in economizing and rationally using material and technical resources to achieve appropriate successes in training and education and in implementing the tasks in strengthening the combat readiness of the units even with these reduced resources. The more success we army personnel achieve in this field, the greater will be the ability of our units and the greater our contribution to the stabilization of society in general.

Stabilization in Programs and Plans of Ideopolitical Education

The organizations of the League of Communists in the YPA, commands and all information media will particularly work on the tasks in this field.

The tasks of the League of Communists organizations are clearly stated in the conclusions of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the YPA adopted at the meeting in June.

ARMY OFFICERS EVALUATE STUDENT MILITARY TRAINING COURSES

AU131537 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Velisa Krsmanovic report on interview with Maj Gen Alfons Peko and Col Milan Pujic, representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, in Belgrade--date not given]

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 Sep--The military training centers throughout Yugoslavia recently concluded this year's military training courses for students. This was the last time that students would take the 16-day military training courses that were introduced in 1976. This form of military training will no longer be needed as a result of the adoption of the new military service obligation law under which students will be inducted into the armed forces for their full military service term immediately after completion of secondary school.

Assessing the result achieved in the student military training courses in the last 5 years, Maj Gen Alfons Peko said: "These training courses have made an enormous contribution to strengthening the country's all-people's defense and social self-protection as well as to improving the general combat readiness of our armed forces. They were also of great importance for students themselves." The fact is, Maj Gen Alfons Peko continued, that "200,000 young people in their best years have been fully trained in the best possible way and prepared for armed struggle prior to their military service term. Of a wider social importance is also the fact that the courses raised the ideological-political level of the students' education both from the viewpoint of broader educational and training aspects and that of narrower professional understanding and mastery over the ideological-political foundations of the all-people's defense and social protection system and a clearer perception of their specific professional place, role and tasks in a possible war."

Col Milan Pujic, who has been directly involved in the training of students and other young people in military training centers, said that the results of the training courses have been excellent especially in firing practices and tactical training. The evaluation criteria at the courses were very strict and identical to those used in the Yugoslav People's Army.

According to Maj Gen Alfonso Peko and Col Milan Pujic, it is a noteworthy fact that "in all the 5 years of the student military training courses no major breach of discipline or accident occurred at the training centers involved. This is yet another proof of the psychophysical and moral preparation of students prior to their courses and of an effective professional organization of the military training courses," the two representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense said.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN PARTY OFFICIAL--Following a visit of several days to Yugoslavia, and especially to Montenegro, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, Paolo Buffalini, member of the Directorate of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and president of the party's Commission for International Problems, today left Milocer for Rome. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

ZAIRE COMMISSIONER--Milan Skoro, vice president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, yesterday received (Mananga Dintoka-Fola), Zaire state commissioner for energy, who is on a 4-day visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina. They exchanged information on energy development in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Zaire and stressed the need for further advancing all forms of cooperation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and Zaire especially in the fields of industry and energy. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 80 p 6 AU]

ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL--(Carvallo Santos Omambo), secretary and candidate member of the Politburo of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party, arrived yesterday in Dubrovnik for a vacation of several days at the invitation of the LCY. Stjepo Brzica, member of the Dubrovnik Communal Committee of the League of Communists, welcomed the Angolan visitor at Dubrovnik airport. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 80 p 6 AU]

GUINEAN PARTY OFFICIAL--Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today had talks in Belgrade with (Lansan Dijan), member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The development of cooperation between the LCY and the Democratic Party of Guinea and certain international problems were discussed during their friendly and cordial talk. Both sides expressed concern over the worsened international economic and political situation and in this context stressed the importance of the activities of nonaligned countries for peaceful and just solutions for all problems, relaxation of international tension and international cooperation on the basis of equality. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA--A new protocol on cooperation between the Indonesian and Yugoslav journalists' federations for the 1980-84 period has been signed in Jakarta by (Harmoko) and (Asegaf), president and secretary of the Indonesian Journalists' Federation, Cedomir Stojkovski, director of Skopje Radio, and Dragan Markovic, director of Belgrade Radio Studio B. Cooperation between the two federations on the basis of the protocol signed in Skopje on 18 October 1976 has been appraised as successful. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 80 p 6 AU]